

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

THREE CENTS
FIVE CENTS AT NEWS STANDS

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BOSTON, U.S.A., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1920

{Sixteen}
{Pages}

VOL. XII, NO. 263

BRITISH MINERS HAVE AGREED TO POSTPONE STRIKE

British Premier's Plan for Higher
Wages on Basis of Larger
Output to Be Carefully Con-
sidered by Men's Leaders

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Friday)—The miners' delegates have decided, on request of the Premier and on recommendation of their executive, to suspend the strike notices for one week. During that time the miners' leaders will discuss with the coal owners the government's proposal for securing an increase of wages on a basis of increase of output. The discussion will aim at fixing a datum line from which increased wages will be calculated. This agreement, which events of the last few days shadowed, is the outcome of a meeting between the Premier and the miners' leaders today, and, as has been indicated in cables to The Christian Science Monitor, this solution of the deadlock is in a way of being realized on lines which will benefit not only the miners but the whole community and even the communities overseas such as France and Italy, through the increased output of coal.

At the outset of today's interview at Downing Street, Robert Smillie, president of the Miners' Federation, conveyed to the Premier the decision of Wednesday's miners' delegate meeting not to submit their claims to arbitration. The Premier and his colleagues withdrew, and the former, on his return, urged the miners to postpone their notices for a week to allow of investigation of the government's proposal regarding wages, based on output, promising that a provisional datum line should be established within two days to enable the miners to secure the fruit of their labors immediately. The miners eventually agreed, and the executive will meet the coal owners on Saturday.

Summer Time Extended
Before these developments, in preparation for a possible strike, the government had extended the operation of summer time, and an order-in-council will be made substituting October 25 for September 27, as the date of termination.

Thursday's meetings of sections of the "triple alliance" of the miners, railwaymen, and transport workers' unions, revealed the existence of a strong party in favor of moderation after what the Premier had said to its leaders on Wednesday, and at the meetings of the triple alliance itself, later in the day, serious differences of opinion appeared between the three sections.

After five hours' discussion the triple alliance was unable to find a common ground of action. It is understood that Robert Smillie himself urged the holding of a second national miners' ballot on the question of submitting the miners' claims to arbitration when the miners' delegates met to discuss the first interview with the Premier. He was supported also by the Yorkshire delegates, but opposed by the Welsh, Lancashire and Scottish delegates, and when the motion was put to the card vote, it was rejected by 545,000 to 269,000.

Premier's Tentative Scheme

The report of these proceedings caused a lively discussion at the triple alliance meeting later, which was only terminated at the resumed sitting today by an announcement that the miners, on their own initiative, were again going to see Mr. Lloyd George to discuss the points raised in the correspondence which yesterday passed between him and Mr. Smillie. The Premier had put forward a tentative scheme, by which there would be certain fixed datum lines in the coal output, with successive shilling increases in wages to follow automatically the attainment of these high-water marks. "There is so much room for improvement that the miners can make a certainty of increased pay," said the Premier. "Moreover, the proposal involves a plan which could be made immediately operative and would meet the present wage demands."

NATIONAL OFFICERS ELECTED BY G. A. R.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—William A. Ketcham of Indianapolis was elected commander-in-chief of the G. A. R. at the closing session of the fifty-fourth annual encampment yesterday. George A. Hosley, of Boston, was elected senior vice commander-in-chief; J. E. Gandy, Spokane, Washington, junior vice commander-in-chief; Rev. W. A. Boswell, Wichita, Kansas, chaplain-in-chief, and Dr. W. C. Burrill, Kansas City, Missouri, surgeon-general.

Mr. Ketcham announced the appointment of Mahlon D. Butler, of Indianapolis, as adjutant-general, and the reappointment of Col. D. R. Stowits of Buffalo, New York, as quartermaster-general. Other appointments will be announced later. The selection of a 1921 encampment city was left with the national council of administration.

POLITICAL PARTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA CONFER

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office JOHANNESBURG, Transvaal (Friday)—A congress of great political importance begun at Bloemfontein with the object of uniting the South African and Nationalist parties. The Nationalists represent the extreme Dutch section, and the South African party, the moderate English and Dutch. The opening day's proceedings are awaited with great interest.

REPRISALS ON IRISH TOWNS CONTINUED

Destruction of Houses Follows
Shooting of Policemen—Or-
ganized Boycott Against Ul-
ster by Other Parts of Ireland

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office DUBLIN, Ireland (Friday)—The conflict between the police and civilians near Milltown Malbay, which was reported in The Christian Science Monitor on Friday, when four policemen and one soldier were killed, was followed by reprisals by a party of uniformed men, who got out of hand on Wednesday night and set fire to 18 houses in Milltown Malbay, Lahinch and Ennistimon, killing three civilians. As a result of the conflict near Milltown Malbay, which is said to have lasted for over an hour and to have been directed by a large party of men, who opened fire on a police motor lorry from high, rising ground overlooking the road, 36 arrests were made of people suspected of having taken part in the attack.

A mail train was held up Wednesday night between Knockrogheny and Ballymurray and boarded by a party of armed, disguised men, who threw the mail bags on the line and afterward allowed the train to proceed. The military mails, in charge of a sergeant outside the general post office at Cork on Thursday, were seized by several men, who got clean away. Notice was posted in Dublin Castle Market, warning all salesmen, farmers, buyers, sellers and others, against taking checks on any Ulster bank in payment of transactions. Any infringement of this notice will be reported to the Market Committee of Corporations. This subject is said to be part of an organized boycott of Ulster by public bodies in the rest of Ireland, following on the alleged expulsion of Roman Catholic workmen from the shipyards of Belfast by Ulster Protestants.

Reprisals Explained

DUBLIN, Ireland (Thursday) (By The Associated Press)—Gen. Sir Nevill Macready, commander of the military forces in Ireland, today denied that the reprisals for the assassination of police, taken at Balbriggan and elsewhere, were actuated by any set policy formulated by the government. "It is the desire of every officer," he said, "to have his soldiers go over the top, and their officer killed, they go on with the determination to avenge the death of the enemy. For a while in Ireland when a police officer was killed, there was no thought of direct reprisals in the minds of the Royal Irish Constabulary. They thought only of bringing the murderer to justice, confident that he would be dealt with quickly and adequately by the courts. But now, the processes of law having broken down, they feel there is no certain means of redress and punishment, and it is only human that they should act on their own initiative.

"Punishment for such acts is a delicate matter, inasmuch as it may be interpreted as setting at naught the hoped-for effect of the training the officers have given their men.

"Take the case of Balbriggan. Inspector Burke, who was killed there, had been the instructor of many of the Black and Tans stationed at Gormanstown. He was very popular with the young police recruits he trained, and when they heard of his assassination it was human nature that they should feel they ought to avenge him, knowing that the organization responsible for the crime would shatter, rather than give up, the culprits."

JAPANESE BUDGET FIGURES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office TOKYO, Japan (Friday)—Japanese economy is reflected in the revenue, which for the year ended August, immensely exceeds the estimates. The total revenue is 1,809,000,000 yen; this amount being 638,000,000 above the estimates. The increase is due chiefly to liquor and war profit taxes. The current budget imposes heavy increases in taxes in order to provide armament.

EAST RAND MINE SHUT DOWN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office JOHANNESBURG, Transvaal (Friday)—The closing of Knights Deep Mine, East Rand, owing to a recent fire, means the throwing out of employment of hundreds of white employees. The natives, of whom there are some thousands, can be readily absorbed, but the case of Europeans will probably prove extremely difficult to deal with, in view of the few openings for semi-skilled European mine labor.

GEORGE LEYGUES IS PREMIER OF FRANCE

Former Minister of Marine Is
Called by President Millerand
to Premiership—Will Act as
Minister of Foreign Affairs

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office PARIS, France (Friday)—At the invitation of President Millerand, George Leygues has accepted the French Premiership. The appointment has caused a considerable sensation, as it has been confidently expected that Aristide Briand would be President of the Council.

Mr. Leygues, one-time Navy Minister, will also take the portfolio for Foreign Affairs. He is regarded as a strong man, and not likely to be a mere "shade" of Mr. Millerand. He may make sweeping changes in the foreign embassies, as he believes new men are needed to meet the new situation in European politics.

The remainder of the Cabinet will probably remain the same as under the Millerand régime. The new Premier is regarded as a man of tact and sympathy, and likely to maintain the stability of the various constituents of the government's majority.

President's Policy

Mr. Millerand Stands for No Com-
promise on Treaty

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office PARIS, France (Friday)—The journals, which devote nearly all their space to the election of Alexander Millerand as President today, confirm the interpretation already given by the representative of The Christian Science Monitor to the choice of the former Premier. He is declared to represent the will of France to demand and obtain the integral execution of the Versailles Treaty.

Although Mr. Millerand has, on several occasions, made surrenders under the pressure of Mr. Lloyd George, he has always, on coming in contact with his chambers, reverted to the policy of no compromise. When he replied to felicitations addressed to him after his election, he particularly insisted upon the fulfillment of the Versailles Treaty. If France is to arise from her ruins, he said, she must obtain the total acquittal of her just obligations, as stipulated in the Treaty.

Thus it is certain that the period of vacillation is past, and that France intends to stand firm. Her attitude toward Germany has never been more clearly defined than now, and that attitude permits of no concessions. It will be surprising if France now gives way with regard to the holding of the Geneva conference at which Germany will be admitted.

New President's Intentions

Another point which is particularly insisted on is the power which Mr. Millerand claims as President. Although, when revolt against a possible dictatorship manifested itself three days ago, Mr. Millerand explained that revision of the Constitution could only be envisaged after more urgent problems had been solved; still he holds to his conception of the presidential powers, which should approximate to those of the American President.

Hitherto the French presidents have been regarded as irresponsible. It is the Premier who is responsible before the Chambers and the country, and the President, like the English King, merely registers decisions. Mr. Millerand desires to take advantage of the fact that his Polish policy has been successful, and his general foreign policy has been indicated to insist on the Premier he shall choose continuing on the lines laid down by him.

Significant Statement

The words he used are particularly significant: "There is for the President the strict duty of insuring, in concert with the ministers, the continuing of a foreign policy worthy of our victory." And he defined the role of ministers as defenders of the policy before the Chambers and interpreters to the President of the will of the Chambers.

This careful definition of the presidential and ministerial functions certainly claims more for Mr. Millerand than has usually been accorded. There are few notes of discord in the newspaper comments. "Homme Libre," Mr. Clemenceau's old journal, however, remarks that Mr. Millerand was pushed by those who are hungry for dictatorship, and although he may be careful not to go too far in this, he has already lost the unanimous vote which he expected.

"Humanité" remarks that he is the servant of the "Vatican," and of the European counter-revolution. The "Rappel" says that, if ministers are only marionettes of the President, it will be by every adverse vote in the Chambers, and France will have not only a ministerial crisis, but a presidential crisis. For the most part, the chorus of praise is unbroken.

WHITE AUSTRALIA ADVOCATED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office SYDNEY, New South Wales (Friday)—Senator E. D. Millen, Minister for Repatriation, stated Friday that a White Australia was as vital and essential to Australia as the Monroe Doctrine to the United States, and the freedom of the seas to Great Britain.

AUSTRALIA RESTRICTS NAVAL EXPENDITURE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office MELBOURNE, Victoria (Friday)—The Minister for the Navy stated in the House of Representatives on Thursday that the navy would be justified in restricting expenditure in view of the huge indebtedness of the country and of the forthcoming Imperial Conference. The sea-going fleet, he said, would comprise six submarines, a parent ship, six new destroyers, two sloops, the light cruiser Brisbane, and the training cruiser Sydney.

The battle cruiser Australia and the light cruiser Melbourne would be reduced to nucleus crews, the former vessel becoming a drill ship and the latter a flag ship. The other ships would be manned with maintenance crews, and there would be no new construction.

BIG PARTY LEADERS DECLARED EVASIVE

Failing to Get Satisfactory Pledge
From Them on Dry Issues, the
Prohibitionists Say They Will
Wage a Vigorous Opposition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office CHICAGO, Illinois—Efforts of the Prohibition National Committee to obtain statements from the presidential candidates of the Republican and Democratic parties as to their attitude on prohibition enforcement and the revision of the Volstead Act have been unproductive, and the Prohibition candidates will, as a result, proceed with their campaign.

The following statement was issued yesterday from the headquarters of the Prohibition National Committee in the Manhattan Building, Chicago:

"We have known for some time that Senator Harding was a self-admitted owner of brewery stock and on record to the effect that he would not impose his will on Congress should that body see fit to change the Volstead Prohibition Enforcement Act, but we have refrained from giving widespread publicity to those facts because of negotiations which we had hoped would bring from Mr. Harding a public repudiation of his former statements and declaration pledging the use of his influence and veto power against any change in the Volstead law.

"We have endeavored to get one or both of the major party candidates to make such a pledge, our candidate, Mr. Watkins, even going so far as to offer withdrawal in such event. Mr. Cox and the Democratic party leaders have thus far ignored our proposals. Republican leaders, however, opened negotiations which resulted in a series of conferences, but up to the present time nothing has been accomplished.

"We now feel that further negotiations are useless, and shall proceed with our campaign and make known in every corner of the country the full facts concerning the records of the major party candidates and their evasive attitude in this campaign, with the view of winning 1,000,000 or more protest votes for our prohibition presidential party ticket from drys of all parties, who have no other means of expressing their desire for the retention of the Volstead Act.

"We are now mailing copies of the following letter written to one of our California women by Senator Harding's secretary:

"Marion, Ohio, August 13, 1920.
"Mrs. Elsie Giles, Redlands, California—My Dear Mrs. Giles: Senator Harding directs me to acknowledge your letter of August 4 and to say that he has been the owner of two shares of brewery stock since the organization of a brewery in this town, some 25 years ago. It was a local enterprise, started to keep within the town money which was being sent to outside cities, and the Senator subscribed to the enterprise, which was designed to promote the prosperity and growth of his town. He never received any dividends from this stock, which is now worthless, and the brewery defunct, and this position did not prevent his voting in the Legislature for local option laws. He voted for the Volstead Act and is in favor of its enforcement so long as it is in the statute books. Should he be elected, and Congress passes a law amending, modifying or repealing the Volstead law, he would consider it carefully and act in accordance with his best judgment in connection with it and with the circumstances of its passage. He would not as President improperly impose his will on a Congress in consideration of this or any other legislation.

"Very sincerely
"GEORGE CHRISTIAN JR.,
"Secretary."

CONFLICT IN TURIN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office MILAN, Italy (Friday)—In a riot which broke out in Turin today two workmen were killed, and several people were injured in a conflict between the crowd and the police that followed.

LUCERNE FAIR OPENS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office GENEVA, Switzerland (Friday)—The fourteenth International Fair has opened at Lucerne. The town is crowded with business people and tourists, and the fair promises to be a great success.

RAPID ADVANCE BY THE POLISH ARMIES

Large Number of Cities Captured
From the Bolsheviks by United
Movement Executed by the
Poles and Ukrainians

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Friday)—While, along the north front, the Polish and Bolshevik armies are practically stationary, the Poles and Ukrainians have both made considerable advances toward the south, where Red resistance is feeble. The representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed by a high authority that the front at present runs from a point on the Augustow Canal, 13 miles east of that town, by Novodvor and Kuznitsa, along the western edge of the Bialowitza forest.

An official communiqué states that, in the Grodno region, the Poles have started an advance in large numbers along a 33-mile front. East of Brest-Litovsk, the Poles have occupied Kobryn, and reached the line of the Bug River and the Dnieper Canal.

Although the Bolshevik counter-attack in this sector, they made only slight gains.

Poles Continue Advance

Bolshevik forces in this sector, which include General Budenny's cavalry, seem to be demoralized and are putting up but little resistance. The Poles, continuing their advance, have taken Dubno and Rovno, and reached the line of the River Goryn.

The latest Warsaw communiqué announces that Novodvor, Kuznitsa and Brzostovitch have been taken, along with 700 prisoners.

In Prutany and Hrynki, 2850 prisoners were taken, and the present line runs through Rovno, Ostrog and Wyszogrod. This involves advances of over 125 miles.

In Eastern Galicia, the Polish advance from the West has been combined with a Ukrainian advance from the South, both being directed to converge about Tarnopol. In the North, the Poles have entered Brody and Tarnopol, and further South, Zloczow and Brzezany.

The Ukrainians, advancing up the Zlota Lipa, Strypa, and Sereth valleys, have taken Potchayev, Buczac and Trembowla, and now hold the line of the river Zbrucz, a tributary of the Dniester, thus entirely freeing East Galicia.

The average advance in this sector has been from 50 to 70 miles in depth, on a front of 150 miles.

Ukrainian Troops Active

The Ukrainian Embassy at Berlin reports that the National Ukrainian troops have reconquered the Ukrainian district of Kamonetz Podolsk, and the Red troops are retreating from Ukraine. The headquarters of the Ukrainian military chief command is again on Ukrainian national soil.

Most recent reports from General Wrangel's army, received by military authorities here, do not bring the narrative of his operations beyond the middle of September. On August 22, the Reds launched a large scale offensive on the whole of the Taurida front, and gained ground to a considerable depth east of Melitopol and at Kakhovka, on the south bank of the Dnieper.

On August 29, General Wrangel counter-attacked and recovered most of the lost ground, taking many prisoners. The Red attack of September 11, near Verkhne Tokmak was repulsed. General Wrangel's Taurida front now approximates a line from the sea, seven miles east of Nagaisk

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AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Published daily, except Sundays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$9.00; six months, \$4.50; three months, \$2.25; one month, 75 cents. Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U.S.A. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

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PRESIDENT WILSON REFUSES TO OBEY CONGRESS' ORDER

Mandate to Notify Foreign Na-
tions of Abrogation of Treaty
Clauses Is Not Within Its Con-
stitutional Powers, He Holds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Last night, exactly three weeks after the expiration of the 90-day time limit fixed in the Merchant Marine Act for serving notice on foreign nations that the United States was to abrogate "restrictive clauses in commercial treaties," the Department of State came out with a flat statement to the effect that the President had decided not to serve the notice, as he is of the opinion that the mandate which Congress has attempted to impose on him is not within the constitutional powers of the latter body.

The direction imposed on the President in Section 34 of the Merchant Marine Act, the State Department said, is not "an exercise of any constitutional power possessed by Congress."

The issue raised in the President's refusal to carry out a mandate contained in a bill which became law with his own signature, is regarded here as one of the most important constitutional questions raised in the United States in recent years.

Political and Legal Significance

President Wilson's action, for it was he who assumed the entire responsibility for the course followed with regard to the act, is fraught with great political and legal significance, and, from the international standpoint, affecting, as it does, 34 separate and distinct treaties of friendship and commerce, has an important bearing, at the moment, on American foreign relations, for the President has decided that during his term of office international relations shall not be complicated by the precipitate action of the United States of possible trade wars, discriminatory and retaliatory measures at the hands of other powers.

From still another standpoint, the President's action is important: The Republican Congress intended Section 34 as the means of clearing away with as little delay as possible the reciprocal treaty arrangements which constitute a barrier to the tariff program of the Republican Party, a policy which runs diametrically counter to the President's own declarations against the establishment of "economic barriers." While the President based his refusal on the lack of power in Congress to issue a direction as to the conduct of treaty relations, there is little doubt that he was opposed to the general policy which the carrying out of the mandate would automatically lead to.

Text of Clause in Issue

Clause 34, which is the provision in issue between the President and Congress, and which may well become the subject of a big controversy, on legal, constitutional and political grounds, reads as follows:

"That, in the judgment of Congress, articles or provisions in treaties or conventions to which the United States is a party, which restrict the right of the United States to impose discriminatory customs duties on imports entering the United States in foreign vessels and in vessels of the United States, and which also restrict the right of the United States to impose discriminatory tonnage dues on foreign vessels and on vessels of the United States entering the United States, should be terminated and the President is hereby authorized and directed, within 90 days after this act becomes law, to give notice to the several governments, respectively parties to such treaties or conventions, that such restriction on the United States will terminate on the expiration of such periods as may be required for the giving of such notice by the provisions of such treaties or conventions."

President's Position

Summarized, the President's argument is:

1. That Congress is acting ultra vires in seeking to direct the modification of treaties.

2. That the treaties themselves contain "no provisions for their termination in the manner contemplated by Congress;" that the restrictions which Congress seeks to abolish the United States from are, as between this country and the other nations, "mutual, operating equally upon the other governments which are parties to the treaties."

3. The compliance with the mandate of Congress would mean nothing less than the violation of these treaties, "which cover every point of contact and mutual dependence which constitute the modern relations between friendly nations; that it is irreconcilable with the respect shown by the United States for its treaty obligations, and "would fairly every profession of our belief in the binding force and the reciprocal obligations of treaties in general."

Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State, declared that the President's action was sound in law, and pointed to the fact that President Hayes in 1879 vetoed a bill which directed the abrogation of articles V and VI of the Burlingame Treaty with China. The analogy, however, is not complete, even if the principles involved be the

same, for President Wilson signed the Merchant Marine Act, while President Hayes merely vetoed a bill. If the President be on weak ground, it is by virtue of the fact that he signed the bill.

A political flare-up as the result of the President's action is inevitable. The President, however, is expected to stand pat, so that the international issue over the provisions of the act is temporarily postponed.

Statement by Secretary Colby

Secretary Colby declared that the Merchant Marine Act as a whole need not be affected by the fact that "one section of the bill contains elements of illegality." Following is the text of the statement:

"The Department of State has been informed by the President that he does not deem the direction contained in Section 34 of the so-called Merchant Marine Act, an exercise of any constitutional power possessed by the Congress.

"Under the provisions of the section referred to, the President was directed within 90 days after the act became law, to notify the several governments with whom the United States had entered into commercial treaties that this country elected to terminate so much of said treaties as restricted the right of the United States to impose discriminating customs duties on imports and discriminations on exports, according as the carrier vessels were domestic or foreign, quite regardless of the fact that these restrictions are mutual, operating equally upon the other governments which are parties to the treaties, and quite regardless also of the further fact that the treaties contain no provisions for their termination in the manner contemplated by Congress.

"Violation of Treaties"

"The President, therefore, considers it misleading to speak of the 'termination' of the restrictive clauses of such treaties. The action sought to be imposed upon the executive would amount to nothing less than the breach or violation of said treaties, which are 32 in number and cover every point of contact and mutual dependence which constitute the modern relations between friendly states. Such a course would be wholly irreconcilable with the historical respect which the United States has shown for its international engagements and would falsify every profession of our belief in the binding force and the reciprocal obligation of treaties in general."

Secretary Colby, commenting on the point made by the President, that Congress had exceeded its powers, called attention to the veto by President Hayes of an act passed by Congress in 1879, which required the President to give notice to China of the abrogation of Articles V and VI of the Burlingame Treaty. President Hayes declared that "the power of making new treaties or of modifying existing treaties is not lodged by the Constitution in Congress, but in the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, as shown by the concurrence of two-thirds of that body."

View of President Hayes

"On this subject, as well as the effect of an attempted partial abrogation of a treaty, as contemplated by the recent act, the words of President Hayes are significant. He said: 'As the power of modifying an existing treaty, whether by adding or striking out provisions, is a part of the treaty-making power under the constitution, its exercise is not competent for Congress, nor would the assent of China to this partial abrogation of the treaty make the action of Congress in thus procuring an amendment of a treaty a competent exercise of authority under the Constitution. The importance, however, of this special consideration seems superseded by the principle that a denunciation of a part of a treaty, not made by the terms of the treaty itself separable from the rest, is a denunciation of the whole treaty. As the other high contracting party has entered into no treaty obligations except such as include the part denounced, the denunciation by one party of the part necessarily liberates the other party from the whole treaty.'

State Department Approval

"The Merchant Marine Act was approved June 5, in the final rush of the session's close, with no opportunity to suggest, much less secure its revision in any particular. To have vetoed the act would have sacrificed the great number of sound and enlightened provisions, which it undoubtedly contains. Furthermore, the fact that one section of the law involves elements of illegality rendering the section inoperative need not affect the validity and operation of the act as a whole."

State Department officials regard President Wilson's act as "one of his greatest." At a time in the affairs of the world when there must be a moral orientation, it was pointed out, the United States could not, in the absence of such action as President Wilson has taken in respect to Section 34 of the Merchant Marine Act, exercise the same influence that this action makes possible.

Action by Foreign Governments

It became known yesterday that several foreign governments had filed diplomatic papers with the State Department in which they made reservations concerning the operation of Section 34 and in which objections to the action prescribed in that section were presented, but no formal protests have been received. On the other hand, no nation had signified its willingness to agree to the denunciation of a part of the treaty or treaties it had entered into with this government. There are 34 treaties which would have been affected had President Wilson given to foreign

governments the notification as directed in the act.

There were indications in State Department circles that the compliance by President Wilson with Section 34's authorization and direction would have involved this government in a diplomatic tangle that would have promised complications of a most serious character. It would have been within the province of other powers to construe America's action as a determination to destroy the reciprocal features of treaties, and to respect only those parts of treaties which advantaged the United States. There might also have ensued critical economic conflicts with dynamic possibilities, tending further to drive nations apart with consequent retrogression to outworn and dangerous principles of international intercourse, it was said.

Comments heard on the decision indicated that there would be widespread discussion of the constitutional questions involved in President Wilson's action.

BETTER EXPRESS SERVICE EXPECTED

Interstate Commission Grants the Companies an Increase of 13.5 Per Cent and Emphasizes Obligations to the Public

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Interstate Commerce Commission yesterday announced a decision on the plea of the express companies for a further advance of 15 per cent in rates, in addition to a recent advance of 12.5 per cent, the decision being that so large an increase was not justified, but that a further advance of 13.5 per cent would be permitted.

The express companies, in asking the second advance, contended that they would be obliged to raise the pay of their employees and that the increase demanded would be required to cover the higher wages. The employees had asked wage increases amounting to about \$74,000,000, but all they were granted was \$44,259,903, about 60 per cent. The express companies are awarded 90 per cent of what they asked.

The commission says: "There is or ought to be a fair opportunity for a material abatement of the loss and damage account and a corresponding augmentation of revenues, and there is a reasonable right of shippers to expect such a result, with gradually improving conditions as the disorganizing period of the war recedes. With the increases in wages there should follow an enhancement of the morals of respondent's working forces that ought in all reason to manifest itself in a more zealous care of the property of patrons of the service in transit and at terminals. No less certainly, with the very substantial increases in express rates, shippers have the right to demand an improved and steadily improving service; and the obligation on respondent's part will not be discharged by mere compensation for loss or damage, but primarily by prompt and otherwise satisfactory deliveries."

Arkansas Hearing Set

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—As the result of the action of the corporation commission of the State of Arkansas in refusing to permit the railroad operating in that State to increase rates on road-building material and to increase rates, fares and charges for intrastate traffic to the standard set by the Interstate Commerce Commission for interstate traffic, the Interstate Commerce Commission yesterday ordered an investigation into the situation in Arkansas to determine whether the railroads there are being hampered or inconvenienced. A hearing will be granted on October 4, at Little Rock, Arkansas.

AMERICAN TRADE IN ARGENTINA IN DANGER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Buenos Aires News Office

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Business men now here from the United States say that American business in Argentina is seriously endangered as a result of the favorable exchange rate. "Unless the situation is promptly relieved, we cannot prevent a loss of a good part of our business," said the official of an American bank. "Even some of the best firms, on various pretexts, are failing to accept drafts, and the custom houses are filled with products from the United States, left there for the account of shippers." The crisis came, according to an American importer, after heavy buying, when the already high prices suddenly were increased 15 per cent or more by the fall in Argentine money. Many merchants then refused to accept sight drafts, asking extensions for the purpose of allowing the situation to go normal. Representatives of European countries are pleased at this situation, seeing a chance to regain their former position.

The Chamber of Deputies has approved the report of a committee repealing the law prohibiting the export of gold. The bill now goes to the Senate.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE OPENS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

TUSKEGEE, Alabama—September 14 marked the beginning of the fortieth session of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute. The records on the first day of the school year showed about 1000 students, the largest enrollment on any opening day of the institute within its history.

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GERMANY HOPES TO INFLUENCE COUNCIL

Publication of Report Showing Critical State of Finances Declared Well-Timed in View of Brussels Finance Conference

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin

BERLIN, Germany (Thursday)—The country's grave financial situation, as revealed in the statement compiled by Dr. Wirth, the German Finance Minister, and submitted yesterday to the Cabinet, has really disturbed all classes of the population, and today, constitutes the exclusive topic of discussion. The general public at length realizes that what today's "Berliner Zeitung" calls "the fantastic dance of billions" can only end in a state of bankruptcy, unless an eleven-hour effort is made to begin an era of economy and hard work.

Communist newspapers openly exult in the chaos revealed, as a proof of the failure of the capitalist system to avert economic disaster, but the Moderate Socialist newspapers adopt a saner attitude and promise the government all necessary support for any measures, no matter how drastic they may be, which aim at introducing order into the country's finances.

As the "Berliner Tageblatt" rightly points out, tonight, Germany's total liabilities, as revealed in the Minister's statement, represent no less a sum than 285,000,000,000 marks.

Newspaper comment is somewhat confused, owing to the fact that neither the Finance Minister nor the private experts can see a clear or easy way out of the present chaos. The semi-official "Allgemeine Zeitung" congratulates the Minister on publishing his statement on the eve of the Brussels conference, and expresses the hope that it will influence the deliberations there.

"Germania," the organ of the Center Party, agrees that, in general, a rigid application of the new taxation system is a sound policy, but complains that, whereas profiteers and "politicians" generally, by falsifying income returns, can evade taxation, government officials, teachers, and workers generally, whose incomes are known to the authorities, have to pay to the full extent. Conservative newspapers blame in turn the allied powers and the republican system of government for the present financial difficulties, and point to Germany's economic prosperity under the Kaiser and his caste.

Schedule of Work

BRUSSELS, Belgium (Friday)—The congress, called by the League of Nations to consider the vital problems of financial policy, including public finance, currency and exchange, and international trade, had on its program for the opening meeting an address by the president of Congress, Gustave Ador, former President of the Swiss Confederation, the reception of the advisory committee's report, and the work of effecting an organization. The further work of the conference, as set forth in the official forecast, includes examination of proposals for the reestablishment of international credit, consideration of temporary expedients for facilitating international commerce, and the practicability of international loans.

Arbitration Tribunal Meets

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

GENEVA, Switzerland (Friday)—The arbitration tribunal, which will decide the matters in question between the Belgians and Germans, in accordance with the Versailles Treaty is holding its first session to decide its order of procedure.

Council Now in Session

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London News Office

LONDON, England—The International Financial Conference which has been called by the League of Nations commenced work in Brussels yesterday. All members of the League were invited to send delegations and all but a few accepted. Invitations were also sent to former enemy countries. It is clear from the personnel of the delegations that the conference is to be of a very authoritative kind. In many cases the ministers of finance of the countries in question have come themselves. In other countries, as for instance Great Britain, a delegation has been appointed composed of experts calculated to represent the different aspects of British finance, one being a former head of the treasury, another a governor of the Bank of England, and a third the head of one of the great joint stock banks.

In order to facilitate the work of the conference a number of pamphlets were prepared and circulated by the economic section of the League of Nations. These include statistical statements, drawn up by the section itself, on currency, public finance, international trade and so forth, and also a number of memoranda prepared by

financial and economic experts. One is on monetary problems, by Professor Cassel, another on credit, currency and exchange fluctuations, by Professor Pigou of the University of Cambridge, another commenting on the financial and monetary situation by Charles Gido, the well-known French economist and one on the price of silver, by Mr. Shirras, an expert in the employment of the Indian Government.

NEW YORK STATE HOUSING BILLS

Legislature Passes Measures Designed to Protect Tenants' Right to Retain Homes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ALBANY, New York—The Legislature in extraordinary session since Monday night, adjourned at 8:30 last night after passing a group of housing bills designed to make secure the right of tenants to retain their homes after October 1, the date when many evictions might otherwise have occurred in New York City and Westchester County. Tenants are protected unless they are of destructive tendency or fail to pay their rent. In the event that premises are to be improved, and such project has been proved beyond doubt, landlords or lessees may evict.

Municipalities at their option may exempt from local taxation buildings for dwelling purposes begun after April 1 of the present year, and before April 1, 1922, exemption to continue for 10 years. There are other semi-technical provisions. The bills passed by both houses give the courts permission to stay warrants of appeal from the trial orders in summary proceedings; make it a misdemeanor for a lessor, janitor, or agent to violate willfully the terms of a lease requiring the furnishing of water and other facilities; permit the State and political subdivisions of the State to invest in state land bank bonds; give the courts power to vacate dispossession warrants issued by them where it is regarded as expedient; lengthen the time which a precept in a summary proceeding to recover possession of real property must be obtainable from five to ten days, and require that the precept shall be served at least five days before it is returnable instead of two.

A group of resolutions was also adopted, one of which asks Congress to investigate building material profiteering. Another asks that an embargo be placed on building material to prevent its exportation when needed in the United States. Still another favors giving such materials transportation preference.

The Senate passed and the Assembly defeated a bill to exempt from the provisions of the state income tax interest on mortgages, provided Congress exempted similar interest from the federal income tax.

A bill was passed giving the Public Service Commission permission to review increases in telephone rates and providing that any amount paid over the sum found upon review to have been reasonable, should be returned to subscribers.

The Lockwood legislative housing committee was continued to investigate building profiteering and to encourage the investment of capital in home building projects.

Rent Profiteering Checked

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

URBANA, Illinois—Excessive rent profiteering in student rooms at the University of Illinois by house owners has been partially checked by the action of the Daily Illini, official university paper, in publishing a daily "black list" of all exorbitant violators. A general committee, supported by the paper, which has canvassed the situation, urges students not to pay more than \$25 a month. Although some landlords have reduced prices to this level, the majority are demanding \$40 to \$50 a month. State aid will be sought if the situation is not bettered in a few days, declared a university official.

SENDER OF FALSE WARNINGS CAUTIONED

NEW YORK, New York—No leniency is to be shown practical jokers issuing false warnings of bomb plots, said Magistrate Brown in Brooklyn Police Court yesterday.

Harry Rabinowitz was arraigned on the charge of writing in chalk on the wall of an elevated station, "This station will be blown up Friday at 9 p. m." The magistrate held the man in \$500 bail on the charge of committing a nuisance, despite his explanation that he was only "fooling."

"These times are too serious for any fooling of that sort," declared the court.

THEATRICAL

NEW YORK

39th ST. THEATRE, East of B'way, Eves. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. ROBERT COURTNEIDGE Presents One of the Latest London Comedy Hits!

"PADDY the Next Best Thing" WITH EILEEN HURAN, CYRIL SCOTT

Good Times AT THE HIPPODROME

Matinee Daily Seats Selling 5 Weeks in Advance

BIJOU THEATRE, 46th St. of B'way, Eves. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. A NEW COMEDY

"The Charm School" By Alice Duse Miller and Robert Milton.

CANDIDATE ASSAILS SHIPPING BOARD

Senator Harding Declares That It Is Barely Functioning Even Now — Republican Plans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MARION, Ohio—Senator Warren G. Harding assailed the Shipping Board in a speech to a delegation of West Virginians yesterday, declaring that he does "not know of a single failure of the present Administration comparable to the failure of the Shipping Board."

The Senator charged that the Shipping Board even now was barely functioning and said that one of the first acts of the in-coming Administration, if he was elected, would be to unfurl the American flag on all the seas.

The Republican protective tariff policy, transportation and the high cost of living were touched on by the nominee. He reaffirmed the Republican policy as opposed to government ownership of transportation lines and made a veiled attack on the character of the Democratic campaign.

"The Republican appeal is going to continue to be to the confidence of America," Senator Harding declared. "We do not intend to discuss petty things unworthy of a place in a great national campaign. The nation is too big for petty things, and the issues are infinitely too big to be obscured by any or of vaudeville performance on the part of anyone."

He charged that the trouble was that the Democratic Party had riveted its attention on a dream across the sea and added that the Republican Party was thinking of actualities in the United States.

Governor Cox's Attitude

Candidate Defines His Position on League and Prohibition

ALBUQUERQUE, New Mexico—His position on the League of Nations was defined in further detail by Gov. James M. Cox of Ohio, in an address here on Thursday night to a large audience.

"I favor going in, to put an end to war for all time," he said. "This is my position. I am determined to secure the earliest possible entrance into the League of Nations with the least possible delay and with the least possible reservations needed to accomplish that result. The platform adopted by the convention at which I was nominated permits reservations which will clarify and reassure our people and is opposed only to reservations which would nullify and destroy."

"I have no doubt that Republican and Democratic senators alike will loyally fulfill the people's mandate which my election will signify. I shall endeavor to meet all reasonable desires for proper reservations which are offered in sincerity and not merely presented as trumped up for political purposes. My heart is in this fight and I will put forth all effort and make any reasonable concession to win it that we may secure membership in the League for America."

The governor's statement was made in response to questions in local Republican newspapers which he said he was informed, were inspired by two advance agents of Chairman Hays of the Republican National Committee. These men, named Heady and Smith, the candidate said, were "Hays' scouts" and endeavoring to embarrass and minimize his western campaign, traveling a few days ahead on the governor's itinerary.

To one of the local newspapers' questions on prohibition, Governor Cox also repeated his position, stating:

"No liquor organization has ever donated a dollar to my campaign to my knowledge, nor have I ever owned a share of stock in any brewery. I suggest that this question be asked of the reactionary candidate. The Eighteenth

Amendment is part of the Constitution. The President takes an oath to uphold the Constitution and the law. I will not violate my oath of office, but will enforce the law, as I have done as the executive of Ohio, where, for the first time in the history of the State, under my first term, saloons were closed on the Sabbath."

Governor Cox challenged the newspapers "to get a single direct answer on any subject" from Senator Harding, his Republican opponent.

"He has been definite," the Governor continued, "and he has been consistent on one thing only—his championship of the cause of big business and reaction and his 'deference and devotion' to the senatorial oligarchy."

Charges Repeated by Governor Cox

TRINIDAD, Colorado—Gov. James M. Cox's presidential campaign in Colorado began yesterday. Charges that the Republican National Committee is trying to have Republican newspapers suppress facts regarding his campaign were repeated here by Governor Cox in a rear platform address. Will H. Hays, chairman of the Republican National Committee, the Governor said, was sending "scouts" four days ahead of his trip and having them ask Republican newspaper editors to minimize the candidate's meeting. The scouts, the Governor said, were "traveling on expense money being gathered for corruption purposes in this campaign." That both sides should be heard in the campaign was urged by the Governor, declaring that "the senatorial oligarchy dare not let the people have the facts and are attempting to deceive you."

Western Speeches Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Lieut.-Col. Theodore Roosevelt will start out next Monday on a speaking tour through a number of the states of the middle west which are under the jurisdiction of the Chicago headquarters of the Republican National Committee. Mrs. Corinne Roosevelt Robinson has arrived in Chicago to take up a speaking itinerary under the auspices of the women's division of the Republican National Committee in the middle west. Her itinerary includes Indianapolis, Indiana; St. Joseph, Missouri; Omaha, Nebraska, and Minneapolis and Duluth, Minnesota.

FARMERS DECLARE A MILK EMBARGO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—Members of the Southern Illinois Milk Producers Association have declared an embargo on milk shipments to St. Louis, following refusal of the city distributors to pay \$3.60 per hundred pounds demanded. The distributors offer \$3.55.

Milk had been procured from condensaries buying from non-members of the association. The association warned the condensaries that no more milk should be shipped to St. Louis. The condensaries reminded the farmers that for many years they had taken their surplus, and that rights to dispose of milk bought were reserved by them. The association countered by signing up the men who had not joined before, and shutting off the supply. Shipments of milk from these sources dropped from 17,000 gallons daily to a few hundred. Yesterday the city distributors announced that other new sources will make up the deficit, and that there will be no milk shortage and that the one result will be the diversion of \$450,000 paid monthly to southern Illinois producers, to other regions.

BAKER TWICE FINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SANTA BARBARA, California—Recently a baker was fined \$50 for selling under-weight loaves of bread. A week later he was fined \$100 for continued violation of the law.

PARTY CONTROL OF PAPERS SHOWN

Senate Inquiry Discloses Alleged Dictation of Policies of Soldier Publications

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—The Stars and Stripes, a soldier publication, is controlled by the Democratic National Committee, and the American Legion Weekly, another soldier publication is controlled by the Republican National Committee, Joseph L. Heffernan, secretary-treasurer of the Stars and Stripes Publishing Company, testified yesterday before the Senate committee investigating campaign expenditures.

Richard S. Jones, who is associated with Mr. Heffernan in the publication of the Stars and Stripes, testified that he and his associates on the paper "are not in politics, don't want to be, and can't afford to be, and the inference that we are very damaging to us." He denied that the paper was controlled by the Democratic National Committee in any way.

"Though the stock is controlled by an employee of the committee," Senator Reed inquired.

"Yes," Mr. Jones said.

Robert T. Scott, private secretary to the Attorney-General, was questioned concerning the Pullman accommodations used by George M. Montross, the Attorney-General's stenographer, in traveling to and from San Francisco last June and July.

"Attorney-General Palmer, since his home was bombed a year or so ago, has been constantly accompanied by secret service men wherever he goes," Mr. Scott said. "Attorney-General Palmer went to the convention at his own expense. The secret service men had to take a drawing room with Montross to accompany him, because he was traveling in a private car. These expenses for the two men were charged to the government."

The right of Senator Edge, Republican, of New Jersey, to participate in any investigation into the political activities of the Stars and Stripes was challenged before the committee by Mr. Heffernan. He said he had information that Senator Edge was involved in "some scheme, whatever it is, against us."

Mr. Heffernan testified that his paper, despite "a bonified circulation" of 100,000, had been unable to obtain advertising. He said he had information that Senator Edge recently had participated in conferences with men interested in preventing the Stars and Stripes from obtaining advertising.

Senator Edge demanded the name of the person who had informed Mr. Heffernan, and was finally told that Richard S. Jones, an associate in the Stars and Stripes office was the man. Mr. Jones was ordered subpoenaed.

THE FOURTH FLOOR OF THE NEW BUILDING ATTRACTS MANY VISITORS AT THIS SEASON OF THE YEAR.

As you step from the elevators on the Ninth Street side, your eye meets an interesting collection of furniture reproductions—all antique designs.

Farther along to your right you enter the upholstery section, where cretonnes, tapestries, damasks and velours mingle in artistic delight.

Around the rotunda the curtains come into view—many of which bear the unmistakable imprint of hand work.

And still farther around comes the bedding section—so different from the commonplace. The loveliest comforters, spreads and blankets one could imagine—from France, England, Scotland and our own America.

The housewife lingers here because she finds so much that is useful and beautiful.

And it is good also for the MAN to see these lovely things. What the world is doing should interest everybody.

THOUSANDS of Mothers have heard of the superior Fabrics and Workmanship entering into Macullar Parker Clothes for Boys.

They have intended to test the general report that these Boys' Clothes give unusual service under hardest wear.

Now is the time!

MACULLAR PARKER CLOTHES for BOYS

are appreciated only by actual wearing comparison with Boys' Clothes of the ordinary sort.

MACULLAR PARKER COMPANY

400 WASHINGTON STREET "The Old House with the Young Spirit" BOSTON

Large Stock of Hosiery and Headgear

THE ROBERT-MORTON Church Organ

ROBERT-MORTON Church Organ

ROBERT-MORTON Church Organ

ROBERT-MORTON Church Organ

ROBERT-MORTON Church Organ

ROBERT-MORTON Church Organ

ROBERT-MORTON Church Organ

ROBERT-MORTON Church Organ



"I will say a few words at random. And do you listen at random?"

Autumn and Romance

Lord Morley of Blackburn, who is an old hand at journalism, in his "On Compromise," defines the newspaper press as "that huge engine for keeping discussion on a low level," and we must admit that the definition is compact and expresses much. Whether my brethren in the trade will agree with Lord Morley is quite another question, and I do not know that their opinion is of any particular importance at present, for we are not going to "discuss" any thing. We shall talk a little about that wonderful phase of sea and earth and air, the American autumn.

Fully aware that comparisons are tempting and hateful, I would not for the world set the autumn in Connecticut and New Hampshire over against the autumn in Greece or the Do-brudga. No doubt the autumn in these parts of the world leaves nothing to be desired by those who like it. All the world has autumns just as it has Mondays and Tuesdays and sunrises. Scorning all comparison, let us be content as taking it as a great fact that nowhere in the world is the autumn so beautiful and entrancing as it is in New England. There are spots and moments on the east coast of Scotland and in Switzerland when the autumn is not bad; I have seen autumn moments in France that might be tolerated; Italy can show days at this season that are lovely. And there is nothing that comes within a mile of the New England autumn, and it is a great comfort to think that such is the case, without the making of any comparison. The binomial theorem has nothing personal about it, and compares itself with none and nothing; it is just the binomial theorem, and there is no other. So with the New England autumn; what though it far surpasses all autumns elsewhere, what though it makes the autumn of the Old World look like nothing better than the sour risings of an unclassified season? Perish the comparison, for it is not needed. Is not the New England autumn the best and most beautiful in the world?

Having settled this point beyond any argument and happy in but another triumph of dispassionate reasoning, let us proceed to the contemplation of the pleasures, savors, enjoyments, and happinesses that come to us in the New England autumn that blazes gold and orange in the trees and scours the air until the sky and sea and mountains laugh. Much nonsense has been written about the autumn. The author of that powerful and haunting poem, "Good-by Summer," has been emulated by a good many writers that certainly wrote better and should have known better. French writers especially make much of autumn and extract from it an amount of tender melancholy and half-tones that really are surprising in gentlemen with such good appetites. The French writer is merely paying the penalty for not living in the land of the most beautiful autumns in the world.

This land is New England, as we settled above. As a matter of fact, men in Europe do not ever see anything that corresponds to the New England autumn and consequently Americans cannot expect them to paint a picture that they have never seen. I say that they do not see anything like this and neither do they feel anything like the air in New England at this season. I must leave it for better hands than mine to describe this air, its fresh liveliness and tang, its marked effect on the lights and so on the colors of all about and its happy gift to us of vigor and activity. Neither can I describe the colors that flame out each morning that succeeds each cool fresh night in gentle, radiant splendor.

Is one by the sea, there are the rocks, gray, brown and red, the sedge grass that so often creeps up in its gray-green to the grass that grows still green upon the links, the brown and golden sand, now smoothed in beaches where dreams the peaceful and unrelenting claim, now heaped in dunes that irresistibly make one look for a long boat rolling through the water, the nine-foot oars rising and falling, a pile of muskets in the stern and a hard-faced man at the tiller. Yes, romance, boyish romance, if you like, and proud of it. You can see all these wonderful sights, you can hear all these absorbing sounds, you can touch and feel the warp and woof of this interesting world, if you but look for romance. It is always there, but you must look for it. Sometimes, but not often, it comes to you without your looking for it or even dreaming of it and then, oh then, adventurous and romantic reader, it is just beyond words entrancing and beautiful. Some day we must write a paper about romance, and how would you have it go?

Are you for a buried treasure and the search for it at midnight? Are you for a squadron of continental dragons clinking over a country road by moonlight? Are you for a real good knockdown fight with

plenty of pistol butts and stamping boots and the smuggler's red neckerchief torn from his throat as he wrestles with the revenue men? Or will you have a change of scene and time and motive and are you for some lonely woman in the old house on a bleak hillside, waiting through long days and nights for the return of the feet?

You can have it in New England if you but look: buff coats and faithful hearts, love and anxiety, combat and tranquillity, these all await you. You know, reader, that in these columns you and I cannot write romances—we can only romance at random, and wander and wander and, to speak quite frankly, I think that there are times when my performances at least are not very stupendous, though it goes without saying that you possess pure style and a very remarkable invention. Nothing gives me greater pleasure than to think on that. But even if we can not have a feuilleton in the paper over our name and can never treat of the steel-clad earl and the pirate barque, we can urge others to look for romance, because, with the greatest deference in the world for my fellow citizens who are running their ideals into a waffle iron and calling the geometrical results "progress," with the greatest deference and admiration for these ladies and gentlemen, I venture to say that a trifle more romance would cheer things up.

It is all before us, if we but look for it: such happiness, such affection and goodness, such fascinating display of unselfishness and intelligence, such freedom from what is sordid and base, such independence of earth's vile slavery, such triumph of wisdom over cunning, as our hearts have longed for and our souls cried out for, these long, long years. Many excellent people by romance understand the land of slashed purple trunks and property swords, but that is only on the mimic stage. On the real stage there is the real romance and always will be so long as color and action and kindness persist, which is always.

So with the seasons: let writers moon as much as they like about autumn leaves and acrid perfumes in order to have a setting for what they have to say. Be gentle with them; it is their trade, just as a musician has to make noises and a poet verses. We know, gentle reader, you and I, that autumn and spring, summer and winter are but names for parts of a great and wondrous and ever lovely whole, ever new and ever fresh and ever vital. J. H. S.

LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented. No letters published unless with true signatures of the writers.

Miss Blackwell on the Meat Trust

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

You are doing a public service in calling attention to the complaints of the beef producers in Argentina against the meat trust. In this connection, may I quote from an editorial published in the Woman's Journal of August 1, 1914? Under the heading, "Beef Goes Up Again," I wrote:

"The price of meat has again soared upward, just when housewives were hoping that the lowering of the tariff would bring it down. The hardship of this sudden and sharp advance is acutely felt by the public, most of whose members were finding trouble enough before that in making both ends meet.

"Every effort is being made to persuade people that the high prices are due to scarcity of supply. It is true that American farmers are raising fewer beef cattle. But why? Because they have found it does not pay. Only a small part of the steadily-rising prices wrung from the consumer has gone into the pockets of the farmer. For years the Beef Trust has held both the producer and the consumer by the throat. It has been able to say to the producer, 'Take such prices for your cattle as we choose to give,' and to the consumer, 'Pay such prices for meat as we choose to demand.' The result is that the men who used to raise beef cattle are going into other lines of business, and the public are eating less beef and paying more for it.

"When the tariff lowered, people hoped that the situation would be relieved by the importation of beef, especially from South America, where there is an almost unlimited supply. But the Beef Trust has long foreseen this and has long ago secured a long arm Mrs. Caroline Bartlett Crane called attention to the fact that the great meat-packing companies of the United States were not only setting the pure food laws at defiance, but were reaching out for the control of the cattle trade of South America.

"A few days ago the papers announced that the American Beef Trust had now got control of the five principal cattle-raising companies of Argentina; and at just about the same time the price of beef in the United States went up. The lowering of the tariff alone cannot bring down the high cost of beef, so long as the main sources of supply, both at home and abroad, are controlled by a powerful monopoly.

"Some women still say that they have all the rights they want. Do they want the right to buy food for their families at prices which have not been artificially boosted?"

That was written six years ago. Since then the boosting of food prices has reached a height undreamed of in those days; and now the Argentine beef producers, like those of the United States, are protesting because they find themselves "tied hand and foot by the Meat Trust."

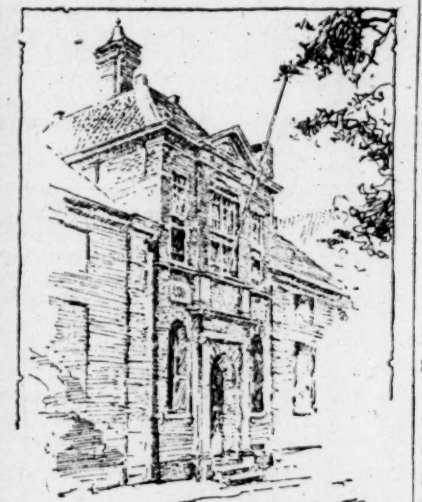
(Signed)
ALICE STONE BLACKWELL
Chilmark, Mass.

THE SOJOURN IN HOLLAND

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The celebrations at Leyden, Amsterdam, and Rotterdam in honor of the Pilgrim Fathers Tercentenary, recall that during their 12 years' sojourn in the Netherlands the Pilgrims received influences which had a lasting effect upon their future history. They entered into a fuller experience of the faith for which they made the great adventure. They loved liberty before they sought refuge in Holland; but in Holland they had their love of liberty increased.

Investigators have recently been busy in the archives at Leyden and at Amsterdam, and new facts have been brought to light. Students are agreed that in Holland the Pilgrims learned



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph by Graphic Photo Union

John Robinson's house in Leyden

toleration, as the most tolerant nation then existing understood it; they learned representative government, freedom of press, and such practical concerns as the keeping of archives, the documenting of titles and deeds. And it must not be forgotten that the years the Pilgrims spent in the "Federation of States," now called Netherlands, taught them to analyze and think out the problems of state rights and federal government.

A Year in Amsterdam

The story of the Pilgrims' stay at Amsterdam and Leyden may be briefly told. In the former city they remained for about a year. Disagreements among other exiles living there, combined with other causes, decided them to leave the Amstel and find a home on the Rhine. They asked and received official permission to settle at Leyden, and by midsummer of 1609 the transfer was made. The cloth and woolen industries of this city were famous and offered an opportunity to earn a livelihood. The great university and large printing offices attracted the lettered men of the company, who had found that Holland was a wonderful place for cheap books and first-rate education.

It is conjectured that they found homes in the newer part of the city, in St. Ursula street and the vicinity. Elder Brewster taught English, and later set up a printing place. Others became merchants, doubtless in a small way. William Bradford, the future Governor of Plymouth Plantation, was a fustian-worker, fustian being a kind of serge. "At length they came to raise a competent and comfortable living, but with hard and continual labor." Thus they went on for 11 years, "enjoying much sweet and delightful society and spiritual comfort together in ye ways of God."

On May 1, 1612, they received possession of the estate on the Kloosteege, opposite St. Pieters, the Cathedral Church, and there John Robinson lived and their services were held. Here they were joined by others from England, "so that they grew a great congregation," numbering at last about three hundred. They "lived together in peace, and love, and holiness," and were held in good repute by the Leyden authorities. During these laborious and severe, yet comparatively tranquil, years, they enjoyed the religious freedom which they had fled to obtain. Most remained poor and obscure. William Bradford and several others were admitted to citizenship. John Robinson and Thomas Brewer and John Greenwood were matriculated as members of the university, and this brought them some special civil privileges.

The Hardships at Leyden

But although the Pilgrims rejoiced greatly in their new religious liberty, yet it is not to be inferred that they were quite fortunately situated. Their chief desire was to keep to themselves, to live out their own ideas of truth. But in a foreign community this was impossible. The "hardness of life in Holland" hindered many joining with them. Some seem to have preferred even prison in England to long hours of ill-paid labor in Leyden. But, worst of all, they could see no tolerable future for their children. The most dutiful of their sons and daughters took the yoke of poverty in their youth, but were bowed down under it. The younger men, revolted against the dullness and hardships to which they were subjected. They became soldiers or went to sea.

These hardships convinced them that they had not yet found a proper home. Moreover, missionary zeal impelled them to look to more distant lands. They desired to propagate and advance the gospel in "those remote parts of the world." After much searching the way opened, sufficient aid having been offered by Thomas Weston and other London merchants, and they made ready to depart from Holland.

Some could not go, nor could transportation for all be obtained. So the company was divided into two parts,

the majority remaining behind with John Robinson. Those who were to emigrate sold what property they had in Leyden, and made a common purse. A small vessel of 60 tons, the Speedwell, was bought. Finally, after a day of solemn fasting and prayer, on which John Robinson preached an impressive sermon from Ezra viii, 21, they bade farewell to Leyden. "They left ye goodly and pleasant city, which had been their resting-place near 12 years; but they knew they were pilgrims, and looked not much on those things, but lift up their eyes to ye heavens, their dearest country."

They journeyed over to Delfshaven, 14 miles distant, where they found the ship and all things ready. Most of their friends accompanied them, and see them shipped and to take leave of them. "That night they spent . . . with friendly entertainment and Christian discourse and other real expressions of true Christian love. The next day—July 22, 1620—the wind being fair, they went aboard, and their friends with them. . . . But the tide—which stays for no man—calling them away, their reverend pastor falling down on his knees—and they all with him—commended them with most fervent prayers to the Lord and His blessing. And then with mutual embraces, they took their leaves one of another."

THE MEETING AT CARDIFF

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The British Association for the Advancement of Science opened its eighty-eighth annual meeting on August 24 at Cardiff. Owing to a strike of 3000 or 4000 civic workers its members came into a town unswept by day and unlighted by night. There were no cars running; and they had either to walk or to wait patiently in queues for one of the few taxi cabs available.

What mattered the British Association to the British workman? The Cardiff Corporation offered him 1s. 9d. an hour, whereas he demanded 2s. 1d. Perhaps the association, now that the subject has been thus forcibly thrust upon its attention, may find some way of settling industrial disputes other than by the rough arbitration of the strike. So far as conference accommodation is concerned, Cardiff offers unrivalled facilities. Here at the disposal of the association in the heart of the city are the city hall, the law courts, and the Welsh National Museum, while hard by are the university and Technical College, and in other parts of the town Park Hall and the South Wales Institute of Engineers.

Many distinguished men attended the meeting. Among them were Sir Oliver Lodge, Professors Karl Pearson, Eddington, Hilton, Flinders-Petrie, Stanley Gardiner, Sir Robert Baden-Powell, Bishop Welldon and Sir Charles Parsons. At a university graduation ceremony on the 25th, the president of the association, Professor Herdman, received an honorary degree. On the evening of that day a brilliant reception was held by the Lord Mayor of Cardiff in the city hall.

The Future of Aquaculture

The presidential address is naturally the chief event of the meeting. This year it fell to the lot of Professor W. A. Herdman, who holds the chair of oceanography in the University of Liverpool. Much is known of the earth's land surface, but comparatively little about the wastes of ocean that encompass its continents and islands. Should mankind outgrow its land supplies, the sea will become more and more vitally important to his existence as an alternative source of food. In the president's opinion, and this is the central point of his oration, aquaculture is as susceptible to scientific treatment as agriculture.

Since the founding of the British Association in 1831 by Sir David Brewster vast strides have been made in applied knowledge, in wireless telegraphy, the aniline dyes, the telephone, the aeroplane, the submarines, oil fuel, the internal combustion engine, and numberless other marvels. Many illustrious names have been associated with its meetings, and every year adds to the harvest of knowledge placed at its disposal by workers from all quarters of the globe. In its early days a single large gathering sufficed for the discussion of the year's work, but now there are no less than 12 sections meeting daily for several days, each with a president, who sums up in his address the chief points of progress that have been made in his particular branch. The net result is a sort of year book presenting a systematic classification of experience in a form understandable by the man in the street.

The association may be likened to a rich storehouse with its doors thrown open wide every year to the whole world. It is, indeed, an intellectual league of nations whence the best and latest knowledge is sent forth to the universe. It is the offspring of that insatiable desire for knowledge which lies at the root of so great a part of human activity. At Cardiff there was enough to satisfy the curiosity of the most rapacious in a list of papers ranging from the intimate family history of rats, eels and plaice to the remote origin of the college yell and the manufacture of electrolytic zinc.

In the agricultural section, under the presidency of Professor Keeble, F.R.S., a subject of supreme interest

to farmers was opened by Prof. T. Webberley in an address on "Experiments in Intensive Corn-Growing." The latter holds the chair of agricultural research at the University of Cork, and his paper presented an epitome of experiments carried out in England and Ireland with a view (1) of making corn-growing more intensive and (2) of eliminating the risks of sowing and harvesting in a heavy rainfall. His experiments showed that instead of sowing only in early winter it could be carried out in late summer or early autumn. Crops sown at these times would be cut in late September for forage; then, by special manuring and cultural methods a second crop could be grown which would ripen several weeks earlier than corn sown at the ordinary time.

Further, corn sown in August, and grazed with sheep before winter, would permit a crop of hay to be cut from the middle of May to early June, and then yield the corn crop. By sowing at different times and cutting or grazing at different periods, the speaker claimed that the labor of putting in the crop, as well as that of harvesting, instead of being confined to three or four days, could be distributed over as many weeks. The possibility of obtaining a forage crop and a corn crop in the same year was in reality only a general application of the research carried out by Professor Kleb of Heidelberg on the lower fens. In the discussion that followed, Sir Daniel Hall referred to the great difficulty experienced in getting a crop to stand when heavily manured, but the method suggested by Professor Webberley of early sowing and subsequent eating off by sheep might be one way of getting over that difficulty. The cultivation of varieties with a strong straw might also be helpful.

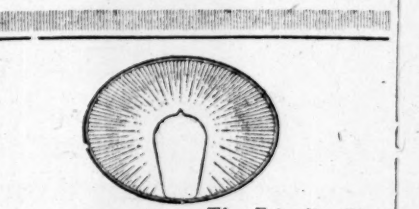
Welsh Coal Production

Coal production naturally attracted a good deal of attention, both on account of its nature as a key industry and because of its many recent vicissitudes as regards wages, prices, conditions of ownership, and so on. Hugh Bramwell showed that in spite of increased labor there was a decreased output: a person employed of 24.3 per cent in the United Kingdom between 1913 and 1919. The Welsh miner produced 5 per cent less than the miner elsewhere in the United Kingdom. The cost of production was 29s., 6d. for the United Kingdom, against 36s., 6d. for Wales. Small coal was wasted underground by not being taken out of the pit. He concluded that the present reduction of exports was already prejudicially affecting Welsh trade. The engineering section showed a portable direct-reading anemometer for measuring ventilation in mines. In the chemistry section, Prof. W. A. Bone, chairman of the fuel economy committee, emphasized the importance of Professor Lowney's view that an international conference should arrange to tabulate, and publish the world's mineral statistics. He reported a notable discovery recently made in the chemistry of coal at the Imperial College of Science and Technology. Absolute alcohol to the extent of 1.6 gallons could be obtained from a ton of coal. Assuming a similar yield from the 15,000,000 annually carbonized in British by-product works, it would be possible to obtain from coke works alone industrial alcohol in quantities equivalent to about 28,000,000 gallons a year of the spirit.

Dr. Addison, the Minister of Education, was unable to attend in person, but a paper on the "Place of the Universities in National Life and Education" was read for him by Sir Robert Blair. Another interesting paper was that of Sir J. C. Bose, who has founded a botanical institute at Calcutta, where he has studied the movements of plants and allied phenomena. He described the quickening of the normal movement of a carrot that takes place under the stimulation of alcohol, a point that the newspapers were not slow to make fun of.

Wages on a Sliding Scale

An important contribution to economics was made by Mrs. Wootton, the newly appointed teacher of political economy at Girton College, on "A New Principle of Wage-Earning." Wages are now in some instances regulated by a sliding scale in relation to prices. Public expenditure is really an addition to the gross net income of all. Subsidies now exist on bread, railways and the post office, amounting to nearly £2 a head. In addition real income was provided in the form of insurance benefits, war and old age pensions, poor law, sanitation, housing, and free libraries to the extent of £2 12s. a head. All this was mainly



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THE PIGEONS AT ST. PAUL'S

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The feathered population of London is a large and fearless one and the palm for sheer audacity must be awarded equally between the pigeons and the sparrows—the latter of which are preeminently the "gamins" of the bird world—cheeky, unkempt and opportunists. The London pigeons, however, hold an unique position in the affections of the people and the suggestions which have been made from time to time to clear out the birds from their eyries in the tall buildings of the City have been strenuously and successfully resisted.

One of the prettiest sights to be seen in the City on a fine day is the feeding of the birds on the steps of St. Paul's Cathedral. There they flock in their hundreds, and all classes vie with one another in ministering to the wants of the birds who have become so tame that it is no uncommon sight to see two or three perched on the shoulders of the persons by whom they are being fed. Should any ill-mannered individual attempt churlishly to drive them off, he receives short shrift from the bird lovers of London.

To Londoners their City without its pigeons would appear an anomaly and it is likely that for long the birds will flourish and gladden the hearts of all within its somber inner precincts.

THE CITY OF SINBAD

There is a terrace garden on the river wall which holds back fretful Tigris, where one may sit beneath drooping vines and gaze across the brimming waters, and dream. In the garden are roses and white jasmine. The evening breeze is stirring the poplar trees, which whisper together; on its fragrant breath Arab boats, with all sail set, are moving slowly against the current; the hiss of the trembling water against the stem is plainly heard. On the opposite shore, a fringe of haggard date palms are etched on burnished gold, where the sun is setting in splendor over the desert.

Darkness comes on apace. Already the city is wrapped round with swaddling mist; lights appear, and glimmer through the curdled dusk; the hoot of a steamer coming down stream divides the gloom. Gradually the gray mist thickens, and darkens to purple, dyed with crimson in the west; and floating on it, as it seems, are the turquoise blue domes and minarets of the city, livid in the moonlight.

But the city itself is swallowed up in the murk, out of which sweeps in noble curves the great river, gradually taking shape, till the water gleams like a sword blade. Dark sails float by, phantom-like; a snatch of song, from a watchman at his vigil, drifts across the water to us. The last stain fades out of the sky, and a tawny crescent of moon hangs low over the desert. A heavy dew falls, and the night grows chill.

A solitary palm tree is sharply inclined against the star-strewn sky; suddenly the howl of a jackal slinking through the gardens is heard—then silence again. A vast peace enfolds the hueless desert and the city in its embrace; the lights have twinkled and gone out, the moon has set; the restless river washes gently against the wall. But the beautiful city of the Caliphs, the dream city of the Arabian Nights, the city of Sinbad, is asleep.

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GENERAL DROP IN
PRICES FORECAST

Bankers and Traders Expect a Material Reduction in Practically All Lines—Say Era of Extravagance Has Passed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—Financiers who were asked by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor for an expression of opinion concerning the nation-wide decline of prices of commodities say they do not expect pre-war prices to come soon, if at all, but they believe that within a few months the readjustment of prices of practically all commodities will reduce materially the cost of living.

Substantiating the bankers' testimony that a reaction from the period of after the war extravagance had begun, a New York jobber says:

"The general situation, as indicated to us by retailers from all over the country who come here to buy, is bringing about deflation and falling prices. They will continue their present downward trend in many lines, in our opinion. Countless retailers report to us that their customers no longer make purchases unquestioningly, as was the case during the war. The buying public knows that the war is over and has reached the point where it refuses to pay war prices for articles. Goods do not move, for people simply will not buy. This is equally true in San Diego, California, and Portland, Maine, and all the places in between."

"This attitude on the part of the buyers has existed for some time. It began to make itself felt last spring when the bottom dropped out of the silk market. Woolen mills have felt it keenly, and the cost of clothing is bound to go down, and it is already lower than was the case only a few months ago. There is scarcely a line or a commodity which will not be affected."

The exchanges in this city reflect the conditions. Industrial stocks have been going down, but they have not yet reached their pre-war level. Significance might have been seen in the fact that recently several big companies have passed dividends, not, it is said, because they lacked the money to pay them, but because conditions of trade made it apparent that money should be held in the treasuries during the period of price readjustment.

Spot cotton dropped \$5 a bale on Thursday on the New York Cotton Exchange to the lowest price in recent months. The sugar market also continues weak.

Steel has been the last thing to feel the lower tendency, there having been no downward movement as yet. The Iron Age, however, in its Thursday report, said that consumers were assuming a waiting attitude that showed they were in no hurry to buy at present prices and were prepared to wait in hope of the easier market which they felt sure was on the way.

Though no figures were obtainable yesterday from the offices of the organizations of restaurant men here, it was conceded that food prices would be lowered in sympathy with the reduction of wholesale and retail foodstuffs.

Clothing Lower in Spring

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Eli Strouse of Baltimore, president of the National Wholesale Clothiers Association, told the delegates to the convention yesterday that the cost of men's clothing can not go down before that of labor and materials, and that therefore no great changes may be expected. He

stated that the 20 to 25 per cent price cut announced by the textile manufacturers would result in cuts in spring prices, but that the cost of cloth is only one factor in the cost of producing clothes. He said that there has been no reduction in the prices of accessory materials.

Fred Levy, president of the Retail Clothiers Association, said: "If the various branches of the entire clothing industry, about nine in all, will follow the example of Henry Ford, inasmuch as he is a manufacturer, then the retailers will be glad to pass it on to the public. This is not a price-fixing organization, however. The object of our organization is to give better service and a better interpretative aspect to the clothing business. Prices are only incidental, but whatever price recessions have been made since the war have been made by the retailer, and they have come, not as a result of government interference or of legislation, but because the retailer himself has declared his fealty to the public, and desires to maintain mutual relationships with the public. That, combined with unfavorable weather conditions, has been the sole cause of price recessions in clothing."

Lumber Company Cuts Prices

TOLEDO, Ohio.—A lumber company yesterday announced a 70 per cent reduction in retail prices, because of Henry Ford's cut in the price of automobiles.

Lower Prices for Wools

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—A price reduction of 15 to 30 per cent in wools was announced yesterday by the Cleveland Woolsted Mills Company. George H. Hodgson, vice-president of the company, said the lower cost of raw materials was the cause. "The price reduction is effective now," he said. "It will not reach the people until spring, when goods we are manufacturing now will be placed on the market."

Mackerel Receipts Large

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—More than 40,000 pounds of fresh mackerel arrived here yesterday in vessels and a large quantity by rail and steamer. The ex-vessel price, which has ranged between 25 cents and 30 cents a pound for several weeks, dropped to 15 and 16 cents.

MR. McADOO URGES
ADOPTION OF LEAGUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—William G. McAdoo, former Secretary of the Treasury, in his first speech in the interest of the Democratic campaign at his home town, Huntington, Long Island, New York, urged adoption of the League of Nations Covenant, declared that the Hague tribunal was an utterly ineffectual instrument, said that it would be impossible to make a separate peace with Germany, and denounced the expulsion of the Socialist assemblymen. Saying that he had no use for the extreme Socialist, he added "that we must not ourselves transgress the Constitution."

"These people have elected servants of their own choice," he said. "Let them go there and let them be heard. The best antidote is free discussion. If they have committed a crime they should be indicted."

AMHERST CLASS LARGE

AMHERST, Massachusetts.—Amherst College began its Centennial year with one of the largest entering classes in its history. In the absence of President Alexander Melikoff, who is on leave of absence in Europe, the opening exercises were conducted by Dean George D. Olds, the acting president.

ALERTNESS URGED
ON LIQUOR QUESTION

Men's Church Organizations in State of Massachusetts Are Asked to Oppose Wet Element's Wine and Beer Proposal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Men's organizations in the various churches throughout the Commonwealth are being urged by the campaign committee of the allied temperance organizations to enter actively into the campaign to defeat the proposal of the liquor interests to place a 2.75 per cent beer and wine measure on the statute books of Massachusetts. Adoption of such a law, says the committee, would weaken the efforts to secure a state prohibition enforcement act in harmony with the Volstead Law.

The committee points out that while a state 2.75 per cent beer measure can be of no effect insofar as the alcoholic content of beverages sold in Massachusetts is concerned, its adoption by the voters would be seized upon by the liquor interests as definitely demonstrating the attitude of the electorate of Massachusetts toward the Volstead Act and be used as an important argument in a demand for its modification by the next Congress.

The allied temperance organizations say that the proposed measure will be rejected by an overwhelming majority if the voters of the state are sufficiently informed concerning the importance of defeating it, and they will use every means in their power to educate the public concerning the significance of the movement of the liquor dealers, which they say is in reality only what is intended to be an opening wedge for a final reinstatement of the saloon, with all its attendant evils.

The campaign committee already has inaugurated a movement to get the new women voters interested in its defeat through the organization of the Women's Legion, and this movement is to be augmented and strengthened through appeal to the various organizations connected with the churches of the State as well as the churches themselves. In addition the campaign committee will issue a series of posters which will set forth how patriotic citizens can lend their aid to the defeat of what is called an attempt "to pry the lid off prohibition." The first of these is now available for distribution and it is being sent to every church in the State. It reads:

"Danger! Prohibition is in danger—from her friends."

"And the danger is real and immediate."

"The friends of prohibition think the battle is over."

"The enemies of prohibition are fighting harder than ever."

"Prohibition will be lost if its friends do not wake up."

"Prohibition which permits beverages containing 2% per cent

alcohol is not real prohibition. The constitutional amendment will stand, but Congress can change 1/2 of 1 per cent to 2% per cent, and the liquor forces are making desperate, concentrated effort—they are fighting as never before—to bring this about. And they are making progress. The danger is very real and immediate."

Dry Message

New York Republicans Urged to Repeal Nullification Act

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—"The nullification beer act passed by an overwhelming Republican Assembly was an attempt to nullify the Constitution, which is the corner stone of the American Government," said William H. Anderson, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of New York, in a message to the Republican organization of the New York Assembly.

"The Supreme Court of the United States has decided against the validity of your nullification beer effort. Even if we assume, for the sake of argument, that this beer act was passed in good faith, its retention now cannot be squared with either intelligence or good faith."

"It is within the Assembly's legal power to adopt a resolution asking the Governor to send a special message permitting the repeal of this nullification act. The Assembly can adopt such a resolution, and, if such message is sent, the Legislature can pass a repealing bill by caucus action and put responsibility for continued approval of nullification by the legislative branch of the state government upon the Tammany members and the Tammany Governor; that is, of course, provided there is no working agreement between the legislative leaders and Tammany which binds you until after the election."

"Your party candidate for Governor has just declared in his acceptance speech for enforcement of the law, including the Eighteenth Amendment, as a general proposition, but carefully ducked all reference to the duty of the state to do its part. Ordinary intelligence would show how hollow it makes his statement sound for the Republican Legislature to continue to stand pat on nullification."

CELEBRATION DELEGATE NAMED

SANTIAGO, Chile.—The United States Embassy announces that Ambassador Joseph H. Shea has been appointed to represent the United States at the celebration of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of the Straits of Magellan, which will be held here and at Punta Arenas in November and December.

CITRUS FRUIT CROP LARGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office.

TAMPA, Florida.—The citrus fruit crop of Florida for 1920-21 will total 15,000,000 boxes, or 5,000,000 more than that of last season. The yield of oranges will be very heavy, while that of grapefruit will be lighter than last season.

DRY CONGRESS
HEARS MR. BRYAN

Prohibition Leader Pledges Faith That the United States Will Lead the World in Abolition of Liquor and of War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Pledging his faith that the United States would lead in the two greatest reforms of the age, the abolition of war and the abolition of the drink evil, William Jennings Bryan evoked a warm response from a large audience at last evening's session of the International Congress Against Alcoholism.

"When the fullness of time has come the people all over the world will rise up and fight for the thing that is right," he declared.

"I believe that the time has come for all the world to go dry, as this nation has gone dry."

Referring to the foreign delegates, Mr. Bryan said that Americans could not do better than to furnish them with information and facts. They could make better use of them than could people carrying them from this country.

Triumph is National

Mr. Bryan explained that the triumph of prohibition was not sectional but national. It was not partisan. For that reason he felt sure of its permanence. Every constitutional amendment in this country has been gained by joint action.

Prohibition began in this country in the small towns and was tried out there first, he said, then in the counties, and afterward in the cities and states. The success where it was tried furnished the arguments for use where it had not been tried.

"I believe that every day will find better enforcement. We will stop the leakage by the government taking over all the alcohol. We will never enforce this law through men who do not believe in prohibition. The best test an official can give is his willingness to put enforcement in the hands of those who believe in the law."

"Men who make beer have a greater corrupting influence than the men who make whisky. The brewer and distiller have conspired together and shall go together."

Mr. Bryan advised the foreign delegates to stop advertising in newspapers which carried liquor advertising. He said that in this country one of the reasons why it had been so difficult to get the support of the newspapers was that they made so much money out of the liquor advertising.

A Government Congress

When the session of the congressional Congress Against Alcoholism opened yesterday morning, Edwin C. Dinwiddie, chairman, announced that this congress was not directed by any temperance organization in this coun-

try or Europe. The Anti-Saloon League, he asserted, had no more to do with it than any one of many other organizations. This was a governmental congress and he owed it to the Government of the United States and to the foreign delegates to deny statements that had been made regarding the domination of any society.

Among the European speakers yesterday was Dr. Robert Herod of Lausanne, Switzerland, representing the International Temperance Bureau, who spoke of the three stages of temperance effort in Europe: where the liquor traffic has complete license, where there is an endeavor to restrain the saloon, and where prohibition legislation has been attempted. In the first class are France, Belgium, and most of southern Europe; in the second class are several of the Swiss and German states, which seek to prevent the opening of more public houses than are considered necessary, Italy, Denmark, and Holland, which have also sought to restrict the number of public houses but have not yet accomplished much. In the third class, Dr. Herod included those countries which had supported local option, as in parts of Scotland, Norway, and Holland. There are now campaigns under way in Holland and Switzerland for general local option for spirits. Only two European countries have passed complete prohibition legislation, Iceland and Finland. Dr. Herod declared that there was a trend toward prohibition sentiment all over Europe, but that its enemies were getting ready to proclaim prohibition a failure in the United States, and if it should prove so, it might retard it in Europe for 30 years.

Progress in Holland

Miss Harriet Crommelin of Holland described the progress of temperance among workingmen in the Netherlands. Six hundred and seventy thousand signed a petition for local option, which was presented to the Queen. The present Ministry is favorable and hopes are entertained of the bill passing the present Parliament.

The subject of state purchase and control of the liquor industry came up for further discussion at the afternoon session, when Miss Agnes Slack, vice-president of the World Woman's Christian Temperance Union, took exception to the statements made by Theodore Neid, J. P., of England, in his address on Thursday, that state control was a desirable measure for Great Britain.

"If the government is to own a trade," said Miss Slack, "that trade should be something that is good for the community. The liquor traffic can never be good for the community, whether government or privately owned. Ownership is one thing, taxation another."

Heavy Taxation Favored

She advocated heavy taxation to drive the liquor industry out of existence, combined with local option, for which policy, she said, the English Woman's Christian Temperance Union stands solidly. She pointed to the Carlisle experiment as proving that state ownership does not decrease liquor consumption.

The Rev. B. H. Spence of Canada, secretary of the Dominion Alliance for the Suppression of the Liquor Traffic, also opposed state ownership, as advocated by Mr. Neid. He related the failure of the system, as tried out in Saskatchewan, when all stocks of liquor were bought up from private interests. In less than a year the system was voted down by a tremendous majority, having been found only a stumbling block in the way of prohibition.

"The state ownership system only replaces private greed and profit by public greed and profit, which may be worse," he concluded.

The answer made by Mr. Neid was that state ownership has, in many cases where it has had a fair trial, cut down consumption of liquor. He declared that local option was not an alternative for state ownership, but a supporting measure, and that state ownership, since it freed public opinion "to do what it likes," was a desirable weapon against the liquor interests of Great Britain.

Protection of Native Races

In an address on the "Protection of Native Races Against Alcoholism," Mrs. Henry W. Peabody of Beverly, Massachusetts, entered a protest against the sending of great quantities of alcoholic beverages to half-civilized countries, where it was doing incalculable harm. It is doing more harm than good to send to foreign countries missionaries and liquors on the same ships, she said, and the countries which are trying to civilize the natives of Africa and other lands are nullifying their own efforts by the vast liquor traffic which they foster among the natives.

Mrs. Peabody stated her belief that one of the most commendable features of the League of Nations Covenant was that section of it which forbade the liquor and drug traffic to be carried on between countries as it had been in the past.

"For one," she said, "am quite ready to hasten over Article X of the Covenant if only we can hurry on to Article XXII and see that it is enforced."

COAL

The Anthracite miners have gone back to work and today are producing coal in about normal quantity.

The transportation lines, both rail and water, are also in normal working order.

If these conditions continue we believe that the present shortage of anthracite coal in Greater Boston will be a temporary one.

The Governor has acted wisely in appointing Mr. Eugene C. Hultman, a very able and experienced business man, as Fuel Administrator, and the Public interests will be well cared for under his supervision.

Meanwhile the wise restriction on distribution issued yesterday by the Fuel Administrator not only prevents a panic, but also causes the coal now on hand to be distributed fairly throughout the district, so that each consumer may receive some coal which will meet his needs until larger supplies are received and his full order can be delivered.

We will give the best service that conditions will allow, and fully expect that all those who rely on us for supplies will be amply taken care of before actual winter weather arrives.

METROPOLITAN COAL COMPANY
Main Office 20 Exchange Place, Boston



Knowing How

When you sit for a Walk-Over fitting you see one of the reasons for Walk-Over success. Notice the infinite pains we take in measuring. Isn't it satisfying to find your size and width in just the last you like? You never have any misgivings about a Walk-Over. You know that this store and the factory hold themselves responsible at all times.

Walk-Over Shops

Walk-Over Shoes Are Sold in Leading Cities Throughout the World

A. H. Howe & Sons

170 Tremont St., Boston 378 Washington St., Roxbury



THE RESTOE

English walking fast last. A sturdy long-wear Walk-Over shaped to the foot. A broad tread with a low arch. A man's ideal shoe in the highest grade Russia Viking obtainable.

\$14.50

THE ARCH FIT

For men with slender heels who want a shoe to fit close at the instep. Try this last if you are hard to fit. Every day men are fitted to this shoe to their greater satisfaction.



\$12.00

Wooltex
Tailor-madesWOMEN'S WOOLTEX
COATS

"CORRECT style and long wear" would be accorded Wooltex Coats by thousands of women who appreciate fine texture and tailoring. Graceful lines and a snappy tailor-made appearance make these coats admirably suited to travel by steamer or train. Their agreeable weight, strong seams and unwrinkled surface stand behind their unquestioned style, through constant wear.

(Sketched)

Women's Top Coat of Wooltex, in belted model, has long shawl collar, suitably tailored seams and pockets.

50.00

C. F. HOVEY CO.

RELIEF PLANNED FOR ELLIS ISLAND

Assistant Secretary of Labor to Go to New York to Decide on Needs and Have Them Met—Reasons for Large Influx

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Heavy immigration from European countries, mainly Italy and Poland, within the last few weeks has overwhelmed the immigration authorities at Ellis Island, New York, and other ports of entry, and at a special conference yesterday at the Department of Labor emergency measures to remedy the situation were discussed. The War Department, it was announced, will furnish 10,000 blankets for use by immigrants at Ellis Island, many of whom for the last few nights have been obliged to sleep on the floor. Several ships, it is understood, are awaiting examination at New York and one load of 2,000 immigrants has been at the island five days. The conference yesterday was attended by Louis F. Post, Assistant Secretary of Labor; Rowland B. Mahany, acting Secretary of Labor; Anthony Caminetti, Commissioner-General of Immigration; Terence V. Powderly, and Frederick A. Wallis, commissioner at the port of New York. After the conference it was announced that Mr. Post would go to New York tomorrow to ascertain the needs of the station and that he would have those needs supplied at once.

Lack of Facilities

Lack of employees and equipment at Ellis Island to care for the unexpected influx of immigrants has resulted in exposing many of the latter to considerable inconvenience, if not hardship. The Department of Labor hopes to improve conditions appreciably within a few days, though its appropriations are hardly sufficient for the task.

Most of the recent immigration has been from Poland and Italy—from Poland because of dissatisfaction with the warlike enterprises of the Polish Government, because the Polish Jews fear pogroms, and possibly also because that government is considered to represent rather the great landowners and propertied interests than the masses of the peasantry and the industrial populations. It is also charged by many immigrants from Poland that they have been robbed in going through Danzig, which is now a free city, but there is no direct evidence to substantiate the assertions of the aliens. Many persons reach this country, however, with money which is next to worthless, although they say that when they left their homes they had money of definite exchange value here.

The Movement from Italy

The causes of the movement from Italy are more difficult to diagnose, although, as in Poland, conditions at home are uncertain. However, Italy is not at war and there is no occasion for coming here to prevent being impressed into military service or to escape the perils of a hostile invasion. Press dispatches have indicated that Italy has been almost in the throes of a class war, and it is possible that many recent immigrants are workmen who do not hold with the syndicalist philosophy of the larger labor unions. If so, they are probably Roman Catholic, and the church may make an effort to keep them in Italy. Another factor that will probably serve within a short time to reduce immigration from Italy is the action of the Italian Senate in placing a practically confiscatory tax on war profits, which will put the war burden largely on the rich and relieve the poor of many hardships.

A campaign is probably under way on the part of steamship companies to influence migration from Europe, for under present conditions a third-class or steerage passage costs almost as much as a first-class passage before the war. There seems to be a subtle, tenuous propaganda spreading through all the European countries to induce emigration to the United States; it is impossible, say officials here, to determine just whence it arises. If any employing interests in this country are assisting it, as they have been accused of doing in the past, they have not overstepped the law, so far as is known.

Influx May Lessen

The tide of immigration from Poland will probably continue so long as the Polish Government continues the war against Russia. A definite victory for the Italian workmen as against the employers would tend to halt the tide from that country, if industry were kept running efficiently. In Portugal and other southern European countries there is developing a tendency to migrate to South America, rather than to the United States, for the reason that well-informed immigrants realize that in the undeveloped countries of that continent economic opportunities are much greater than here.

For the first six months of the current year the number of immigrants exceeded the number of emigrants by only 45,000. The present great jump in immigration, due largely to disturbed conditions abroad, will probably subside after a time. The United States is taking measures to prevent consuls from issuing passports of persons who cannot be admitted to this country upon arrival.

In July, 85,000 persons reached this country and in August, 86,000. Departures were respectively 45,000 and 36,000, figures in themselves large and indicating that movement out of this country is continuing at a rapid rate.

Many immigrants from Poland are Jews and a number of Syrians are also entering the country. These types are not likely to add to the in-

dustrial resources of the country, for both tend to go into small businesses rather than into industrial occupations.

Examination Aboard Ships

NEW YORK, New York—Because of overcrowded conditions at Ellis Island, immigrants were inspected aboard ships yesterday. Those failing to pass inspection will be held aboard ships until they can be removed to the island, probably early next week.

EDITORS COMMENT ON SOCIALIST CASE

Extracts From Newspaper Editorials in the United States on Ouster of Assemblymen in the State of New York

Extracts from editorial comment on the ouster of Socialist members of the New York Assembly follow:

Washington Star
Just why there was discrimination between two groups of Socialists is not perfectly clear. It is probable, however, that it was due to the fact that three of these men had since the unseating last winter engaged in much more violent abuse of the Legislature than the other two. At all events, the Socialists will have no distinction drawn and will again appeal to the people for election. If the poll is held at the time of the regular election in November there can be little doubt of the result, for the five were victorious at the recent special election in consequence of the very light vote cast for the fusion candidates. In case fusion is effected again and the vote is taken November 2, these Socialists will probably be overwhelmed. Yesterday's action was nonpartisan. It is impossible for either major party to make capital on the score of the treatment of the Socialist Assemblymen.

Rochester Times-Union
The action taken at Albany is a repetition of a big blunder. The action taken last night is deplorable, and if there is anything in the world that will lead Socialism and promote anarchy, it is such stupid work that government is considered to represent rather the great landowners and propertied interests than the masses of the peasantry and the industrial populations. It is also charged by many immigrants from Poland that they have been robbed in going through Danzig, which is now a free city, but there is no direct evidence to substantiate the assertions of the aliens. Many persons reach this country, however, with money which is next to worthless, although they say that when they left their homes they had money of definite exchange value here.

Chicago Evening Post
This action of the New York Assembly is shocking in the extreme to any man who has at heart the spirit and ideal of the great American experiment of representative democracy. It sins against our most fundamental principles. It violates ordinary fair play. Yet there is no reason to despair of the Republic because of the offenses of a state legislature; these state legislatures always have been one of the clogged gateways of democracy. They have functioned weakly. If the courts cannot act, we hope that Governor Smith will call another election and keep on calling them until the country understands that no political party can be deprived of its rights without deep and constant protest from all elements of the American electorate.

Seattle Post-Intelligencer
In the face of unanimous disapprobation the overzealous New York partisans expelled the Socialists. These Socialists have now been re-elected by the people of their several districts, they have returned to Albany, and have again taken oath to support the constitution of the United States and the state of New York, they are ready to give the service for which they have been chosen by their constituents. The revival of hostilities against these men is in defiance of our common sense of justice, a denial of the fundamental principle of representative government.

PAYMENT IS MADE TO SHIPPING BOARD
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The War Department yesterday made a payment on account to the Shipping Board of \$40,000,000 in connection with war-time transactions involving the two organizations. There is a much larger amount at issue, but it remains to be determined whether Congress expected the War Department or the Shipping Board to pay certain charges out of their appropriations.

Some \$50,000,000 is involved in charter hire of ships and in expenses of building eleven transports for the War Department. The War Department will not pay over this amount to the Shipping Board, probably, unless the comptroller decides that it should be paid out of a War Department appropriation, rather than a Shipping Board appropriation.

COLLEGE ADDS TO FACULTY
BOSTON, Massachusetts—E. D. Kizer, representative of the War Trade Board in Chile during the world war, and prominent for many years in Pan-American affairs, has been added as a professor to the faculty of the Boston University College of Business Administration branch at Havana, Cuba, for which post he is expected to leave today. He was formerly special adviser of the State Department in London and in Santiago, research assistant for the War Trade Board in various countries, and special assistant to the secretary-general of the Second Pan-American Conference in Washington. He was also a member of the Pan-American Financial conference and the Inter-American High Commission.

LEGISLATORS SEND IN RESIGNATIONS

Two New York Assemblymen Take This Action as a Protest Against the Expulsion of Socialists—Appeal to the People

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—Samuel Orr and Samuel A. DeWitt have forwarded their formal resignations from the New York Assembly to Speaker Thaddeus C. Sweet, stating as their reasons that, by exclusion of three of its duly elected members, the Assembly has ceased to function as a representative body in a republican commonwealth, and, by disfranchising the voters of three large working-class constituencies, has reduced itself to the condition of a mere rump parliament; and therefore they find it inconsistent to participate in the deliberations of so lawless a body. Also, as they were elected on the same platform as their expelled associates and share their economic and political views, any attempt to draw distinctions between their cases "is an ingenious subterfuge engineered for political purposes by the bipartisan reactionary ring in the Assembly."

Following a conference with Morris Hillquit to plan their part in the coming political campaign, it was announced that the five assemblymen would make a speech-making tour of the State.

"We come back to the citizens of our districts to report the insulting disregard of their choice at Albany," said Louis Waldman, one of the ousted assemblymen. "We also will come into all adjacent districts, such as the one in which I am now speaking, in order to acquaint the citizens of the rest of the State with the menace confronting popular government."

"There is only one answer to the monstrous action of the Assembly. Guns will not do. Violence will not do. The violence of the Assembly must be answered by the peaceful votes of an outraged citizenship. It is a conservative estimate to say that the next Assembly will be confronted with five times five Socialist assemblymen. Votes are the only thing."

"We are today in the fortunate position of championing the cause of representative government in this country. We do not doubt the people's decision on this issue. The doctrine of anarchy, whether conceived in the Assembly chamber or by an obscure anarchist in the slums, has no place in the scheme of a peaceful republic."

Socialist Street Meetings Forbidden

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
MOUNT VERNON, New York—Socialists desiring to address crowds on the streets here will be denied permits, according to a declaration by Mayor Elmer L. Kincaid. "I feel it is to the best interest of the city not to permit these meetings by Socialists," the Mayor asserted.

MANY BALTIMORE WOMEN REGISTER

BALTIMORE, Maryland—Two days of registration of women for voting in the fall elections in Baltimore showed good results. It is estimated that more than 12,000 registered on Wednesday and more than 14,000 on Thursday. The entire possible woman vote of the city, according to figures of the police department, is about 141,000. If women in Baltimore enroll in the same proportion during the days of October when registration offices will be again opened, Baltimore will show an active use of the ballot by more than 50 per cent of the eligible women voters. The same is expected to be true of the entire state.

Women Voters Must Give Ages
BALTIMORE, Maryland—The board of supervisors decided yesterday that women in order to register as voters must give their ages. A bill to exempt them was passed in the last hours of the House of Representatives during the special session of the state Legislature which ended on Thursday night, but the Senate had adjourned sine die before the bill reached it.

Ruling on Women Voters
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
DAVENPORT, Iowa—Iowa women need not give their exact age when they register, according to recent ruling of Attorney-General Hawner. "I will not hold that the women must give their age," he said. Affidavit that they are 21 years of age or over will be sufficient.

TAXICAB DRIVERS STRIKE

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Taxicab service practically ceased in this city yesterday at noon, when union drivers went on strike to enforce demands for a wage scale of \$5 per day, a nine-hour day, one day off in 15, with pay, and 75 cents an hour for overtime, as voted when a wage conference committee reported that their demands had been turned down, at a meeting of the union on Thursday evening. Only vehicles owned by taxicab drivers continued in operation. It is claimed that the agreement under which the men have recently been working does not expire until February. They have been receiving \$3.60 per day, for a nine-hour day, or for 54 hours per week.

CITIZENS ACT AS POLICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

PORT ARTHUR, Texas—Lawyers, merchants, and other citizens of Port Arthur were called on to do police duty last week when the entire police force of the city went on strike as a protest against the appointment of P. T. Williams as chief of police. Williams is commander of the Port Arthur post of the American Legion and was appointed as chief of police at the request of the Law Enforcement League, an organization of citizens formed for the avowed purpose of eradicating vice in the city. There had been numerous clashes between the American Legion and the police department in the anti-vice crusade.

NEED OF TAX TO HELP PRODUCTION

Member of Federal Trade Commission Tells Cotton Men He Would Tax Idleness, Non-Production and Speculation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MAPLEWOOD, New Hampshire—Some method of taxation which will stimulate production rather than impede it was urged by William B. Colver of the Federal Trade Commission, in an address at the dinner of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers last night. Mr. Colver, who spoke on the work of the Federal Trade Commission, said that "so long as taxes are collected as now, as indirectly as possible, the ultimate taxpayer, which is to say the consuming public, pays not only the tax bill but pays the tax bill multiplied from five to ten times. Mr. Colver said he would apply taxation to idleness, to non-production and to speculation."

Another speaker was Dr. Charles A. Eaton of New York, who said that the great fundamental need of industry in America today is leadership and education. Dr. Eaton said that "one great step in increasing production will come with the adoption of the open shop throughout the nation." Declaring that \$5,000,000,000 is wasted annually by strikes, he urged the organization of employers for insurance and service. The advantages of such a course, he said, are that it does not violate public opinion, nor collide with the law, nor prevent striking, and on the other hand, "will reduce the number of strikes because it cuts away the inducement to strike."

Need for Export Trade

At the business sessions held yesterday the need for export trade in the cotton industry was urged by various speakers. Daniel E. Daulton of New York asserted that America should "distribute cotton goods to the world in place of raw cotton," and added that "the time has passed when the cotton manufacturers can hear with indifference the appeal of the southern planter for a fair price which will yield him a just return." A tariff wall will protect our domestic markets, the speaker continued, but will not secure foreign trade, and will assist in the competition in foreign markets only by taxing domestic consumers in order to sell at lower prices abroad.

Oscar K. Davis of New York, secretary of the National Foreign Trade Council, said that "the cotton manufacturing industry of Europe is rapidly approaching its pre-war output and soon America will be faced by the fiercest competition in the cotton buying markets of the world, and only a systematic campaign laid out on broad lines can successfully meet the competitive conditions that prevail in foreign markets."

The foreign exchange situation was taken up by Dr. B. M. Anderson Jr., of New York. He said that continued violent fluctuations in the exchange rates were inevitable because of the abandonment of the gold standard in Europe. The speaker pointed out methods by which exporters and importers could avoid these risks, either through insisting on confirmed dollar credits in the United States or through

"hedging contracts," by which exporters sell foreign exchange for future delivery at the moment they make their contracts; or by which importers purchase foreign exchange for future delivery at the time they make their contracts to import goods.

New Taxation Proposals

A gross sales tax and an employers' privilege tax were proposed as substitutes for the present system of federal taxation at the opening session yesterday. The gross sales proposal was offered by William C. Cornwell of J. S. Bach & Co., New York, who said that the destructive war taxes have added 25 per cent to prices of nearly everything.

Through a gross sales tax, said Mr. Cornwell, "the disturbing and complicated provisions of the present tax and the turmoil in its collection would be superseded by an automatic, smoothly working operation, under which every merchant or seller throughout the country would send on to the government once a month a memorandum of his gross cash sales with a check for 1 per cent of them. The retail purchaser would never be disturbed by it. Money market strains would be relieved through these regular and gradual payments by the merchant or seller."

The proposed employers' privilege tax was outlined by Theodore H. Price, editor of Commerce and Finance, of New York. "By and large the great mass of things that mankind consumes are the product of work, on the farm and in the mines, factories and offices," said Mr. Price. "Therefore, if the labor cost of these things was taxed we should approximate an equitably distributed consumption tax and if it were supplemented by a reasonable income tax plus moderate surtaxes, we would, it seems to me, be coming about as near as we can get to a painless and fairly apportioned tax."

GREATER PENALTY ADVISED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Rules of telegraph companies limiting their liability for negligence in transmitting messages to the amount of charges on those messages were declared yesterday to be unreasonable by Interstate Commerce Commission examiners. They recommended to the commission that higher liabilities be imposed.

MAINE BONUS PROCLAIMED

AUGUSTA, Maine—Proclamation that the constitutional amendment authorizing a bond issue of \$3,000,000 to pay a bonus to service men has been ratified by the people was made by Governor Milliken yesterday. Under the authority of this amendment and an act passed by the Legislature, a bonus of \$100 each will be paid to about 30,000 Maine men and women who served in the war with Germany.

CANADA MEETING PULPWOOD NEEDS

Immense Supply Sent Yearly to United States—Constant Advance in Reforestation Being Made, Says G. Price-Green

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—"Canada's pulp and paper industry has grown to a point where it can meet a demand from the United States of 5,500,000 cords of pulpwood a year," said C. Price-Green, representative of the Canadian National Railways at the chemical exposition being held here this week, in the course of his address to the chemists.

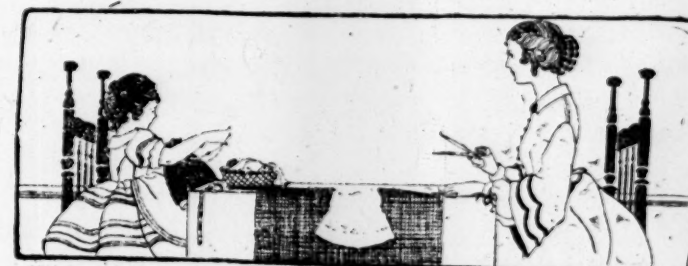
"Some people think we are not supplying as much as we should," Mr. Price-Green continued, "but, in lumber parlance, we think we are going the limit. Today the United States is mainly depending upon Canada for its supply of paper and paper-making materials, and the demand is a heavy one, as you use one-half the world's annual production of white paper. Canada is supplying 55 per cent of this demand."

"Canada's pulp and paper industry has grown to a point where it can meet the demand of 55 per cent, which amounts to the equivalent of 5,500,000 cords of pulpwood a year. In 1890 Canada exported only to the extent of \$120; today there are \$250,000,000 invested in pulp and paper, and our production is valued at \$120,000,000. Our exports are \$100,000,000, of which you receive 80 per cent, in addition to this over 1,000,000 cords of wood to supply your mills."

"The pulp forests of Canada are tributary to the lines of the Canadian national railways, and it is estimated that in Ontario and Quebec alone we have some 400,000,000 cords, not counting the wooded areas in the vicinity of Hudson Bay. This is sufficient to supply the present demand for 70 years. In British Columbia there is sufficient pulpwood to last the present output of Canada for 65 years."

"Reforestation is being carried on to a greater extent every year, more particularly by private interests in the Province of Quebec. The government is fully alive to the necessities of the case and a progressive policy will no doubt be adopted in the immediate future. Putting the length of time it takes to grow a spruce tree to commercial size at 100 years, if a sane policy of cutting and forest preservation is followed, Canada could carry on in perpetuity in spite of what the pessimist may say to the contrary."

THE SHEPARD STORES



The Woolen Dress Goods of Fall At New Low Prices

Soft, rich, lovely warm weaves for Fall and Winter—you must see them, they are an inspiration. The Serge and Tricotine offer interesting possibilities for Winter frocks; for suits there is soft Velour; for coats exquisite deep-plaid Bolivia and Polo Coating; for sport skirts, Plaids and Checks flaunt gay Autumn colors. Do not overlook the fact that these Woolen Fabrics are most moderate in price, lower than they have been for some time.

Coating

Plain Velour, all wool, 54 inches wide, a good heavy weight, in dark green, Burgundy, brown and navy. Value 6.00 a yard. Special 3.95
Gold Tip Bolivia, all wool, 54 inches wide, in navy, dark brown and reindeer. Value 8.75 a yard 6.75
Tweed O'Wool Coating or Suiting, 54 inches wide, mixture. Value 6.00. Special 5.00
Mixed Polo Coating, all wool, in three combinations, gray mixture, brown mixture and green mixture. Value 7.50 a yard 4.95

Serge and Tricotine

All-Wool Tricotine, 54 inches wide, a desirable weight for suits and dresses; in brown, tete de negre, reindeer, taupe and navy. Value 8.50 a yard 7.50
All-Wool Men's Wear Serge, 54 inches wide, in navy blue. Value 6.50 a yard 5.25
Serge, all wool, 42 inches wide, in taupe, smoke, gray, brown, raisin, reindeer, cinnamon, Belgian blue, electric blue and navy. Value 4.50 a yard 2.75
Serge, all wool, 50 inches wide, in tete de negre, brown and navy. Value 5.25 a yard 4.50

All Wool Plaids and Checks

New Plaids, in large assortment of best designs and colorings, 54 inches wide. Value 6.50 a yard 5.25
Skirting and Suiting Checks, 54 inches wide, in good color combinations. Value 7.00 a yard 5.95
French Plaids, 54 inches wide. Specially priced, a yard, 6.00
Half-Wool Plaids, for skirts, in very stylish color combinations. A yard 2.75

(Tremont Street—Second Floor)

THE SHEPARD STORES
TREMONT STREET WINTER STREET TEMPLE PLACE
COURTESY THE KEYNOTE OF SHEPARD SERVICE
—BOSTON, MASS.—



THE PAINE FURNITURE COMPANY

—AT THE OPENING OF THIS EVENTFUL NEW SEASON, ESPECIALLY INVITE YOU TO SEE AND ENJOY THEIR LARGE AND UNUSUAL STORE, WHICH HAS BECOME A NATIONAL INSTITUTION FOR THE MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF FURNITURE, RUGS, LAMPS, DRAPERIES AND OTHER DECORATIONS.

THEY EMPHASIZE THAT IN PRESENTING THE GREAT COLLECTIONS FOR AUTUMN FROM ALL THAT IS BEST IN THE WORLD'S MARKET PLACES THEY HAVE FOLLOWED RIGIDLY THEIR POLICY OF WORTHWHILE QUALITY ONLY, AT MODERATE PRICES, ENDORSED BY PAINE SERVICE AND GUARANTEE.

ARLINGTON STREET NEAR BOYLSTON STREET
BOSTON

SPANIARDS STUDY THE UNITED STATES

Leading Madrid Journalist Reviews Newspapers and Says American Press Has One of World's Great Circulations

A previous article on the above subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on September 21.

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain.—Luis Araquistain, who, as has already been seen, is much concerned at the spectacle of a "democracy without liberty," and at a pending "dictatorship of woman," as he has beheld them recently in the United States, has been deeply interested in the American press also. As a journalist and a good one, everything associated with journalism in other lands has the inevitable attraction for him. Like the proverbial "busman," there is nothing he enjoys so much on a holiday as riding on an omnibus. In Madrid he has for long past been regarded as the foremost writer on affairs of Socialism. As such, he has been a chief contributor to "El Liberal" and other newspapers, and is editor of "España," a most excellently produced weekly review, which is one of the features of the journalistic world of Madrid.

He is always thoughtful and critical, rarely harsh. Let it be mentioned here that a good Madrid journalist is a member of an excellent school and certainly knows something of his craft; for nowhere is it practiced with greater keenness than in the Spanish capital, and at few places if anywhere is a higher level of quality on the intellectual side attained, while on the mechanical there are two or three of the Spanish dailies that are quite remarkable.

A Puzzled Journalist

On the whole Mr. Araquistain thinks well of American newspapers in general, but there are some features of them he does not like, and there are others which puzzle him, while he is interested in the difference created in newspaper conditions and circumstances by geographical considerations. American circulations come into the latter category. At the first sight, he says, the American press does not appear to enjoy an extraordinary circulation. Searching for statistics he was apparently not able to get anything later than those of 1914, which indicated to him that in that year there were 98 daily newspapers published in New York which had a total circulation of 7,000,000 copies—58 papers published in the morning with something less than 2,500,000 copies printed, and 40 in the afternoon with 4,500,000.

Therefore, in America, there is read approximately twice as much at night as in the morning, which he says is the exact contrary to what is the case in Europe. He accounts for this partly by the customs of the country, especially that of getting to work early in the morning and being always punctual, which leaves no time for newspaper reading, and largely by the circumstances of longitude, and the difference between that of the United States and Europe, resulting in the fact that the big news of the world, meaning as a rule that of Europe, does not reach America until the early hours of the evening. Hence the prosperity of the evening press.

Press Not National

The 7,000,000 copies divided among practically 100 newspapers referred to, give an average circulation of 70,000 a day. He thinks it may be said that, that is not much, but then he reflects that it has to be taken into account that the American press is not national. In consequence of the enormous distances that are involved a newspaper does not circulate throughout the nation or even over a considerable part of the territory. In reality the newspapers hardly leave the state in which they are published and sometimes scarcely even the town. There were 212 dailies in New York in 1914, and that indicated the small circulation of the papers of New York City outside its limits. But New York had a population then of some 6,000,000 so that on this reckoning there was one copy of a newspaper daily to every inhabitant, which strikes Mr. Araquistain as being an amazing proportion, and, setting himself to inquire further into the matter, he is the more astonished, for he discovers that in the year he has under examination there were 22,754 daily newspapers in the United States and that they had a total circulation of 295,594,907 copies a day, which was double the population.

Hence the American press, he observes, has one of the greatest circulations in the world, but it is not extensive in the sense of each paper covering great geographical spaces as in the case of European newspapers, but on the other hand is intensive as in no other country. To what then is this success due? Undoubtedly, answers the Spanish critic, in the case of the nocturnal press to the news. That, he says, is an ephemeral success which it is necessary to support each day by force of diligence and explosive titles. But the press of authority and prestige in the country is that of the morning, not only for its news, of which no great newspaper can be careless, trying to be superior always in this respect to its rivals, but especially to its leading articles. Each morning the daily newspaper is a chaotic world; the news is incomplete, disjointed, unexpected; the reader is rarely prepared to interpret it in its connection with the past and its repercussion on the future.

That is the function of the newspaper, of its corps of writers of articles, the true interpreters of history in the making, who trace the real and spiritual genealogy of each important happening and set forth at the same time a statement of its possibilities and probabilities in the future.

A Newspaper's Prestige

Upon the degree of clarity, of sagacity and skill with which the facts are explained depends the prestige of a newspaper. This, the explanation of the facts, as much as the facts themselves, is what the reader seeks. Better is it, soliloquizes Mr. Araquistain, to express opinions and make mistakes, than not to make a mistake taking never expressing an opinion. The American press, like the English, has been deeply impressed with its mission in this respect, and there is no newspaper aspiring to circulation and prestige that does not print three, four or more editorial articles on the affairs of greatest interest in the day. A newspaper that does this with impressiveness and intelligence may be sure of its success. So says the Madrid journalist.

But Mr. Araquistain wonders at the scarcity of signed articles in the American newspapers as is the way with the English also, and considers that they are the poorer and weaker for the circumstance, though he agrees that after all it is largely a matter of the public taste. For his part the kind of press like the French, the Italian, the Spanish and the South American, seems to him the most desirable, enriched as are these newspapers daily with signatures in every department. A newspaper, says he, is like a parliament. The editorial and managerial departments are the equivalent of the government, representing the executive of the community of readers and interests that are grouped together in the case of each publication. The signed articles may indicate a personal support of the attitude of the newspaper, and in the case of a well-organized and free newspaper may occasionally act as a kind of opposition, of a variant in the name of a section of the community. In the case of the English press this part is often entrusted to the readers themselves, their letters of dissent from the views expressed by the journal appearing daily in their columns. In any case signed articles give variety and vivacity to a newspaper, the more so according to the greater independence with which they may be written.

Criterion of a Newspaper

But, continues Mr. Araquistain, signed articles are not enough to give prestige to a newspaper. The signed article represents an individual opinion like that of an isolated member of Parliament, and without more authority than his. What the reader seeks fundamentally is the criterion of the newspaper, because he understands that it is not the criterion of an individual but that of a community of persons and interests and, according to how it appeals to him, the reader will feel attached to this ideal community or not. The newspaper that sets forth no other opinions than that of its executive appears to him to be defective, not admitting the detached expressions—perhaps opposite to its own—of the public and professional writers. But a newspaper without its own thought freely expressed every day is an abnormal creation, speaking, he understands, of a newspaper that seeks an intellectual and moral success and not success of the sensational kind.

Mr. Araquistain then gives the names of seven of the American newspapers he considers the most authoritative, and of these seven mentions The Christian Science Monitor as "one of the best of the United States," declaring, then, that while they suffer from the first of the defects he has mentioned they are nothing abnormal or wanting in regard to the second. Of course, he says, many other factors contribute to the success of a newspaper. There is the point of its first appearance in favorable circumstances, of polemic style, of effective propaganda as in the case of a good manufacturer, organization, absence of dogmatism, and so forth. But all this, says Mr. Araquistain finally, would be useless if the reader did not find in it, as a condition for incorporating himself in the diffuse state of which it is the exponent, the two qualities of public interest and abundant and clear thought.

INDUSTRIAL STATUS OF SOVIET RUSSIA

Bolshevik Problem of the Control of Industry on a Socialized Basis Is Declared to Have Proved to Be a Thorny One

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Russia.—The industrial breakdown of Russia, in so far as it is due to the strain of war, is comparable in some respects with that of Germany, but the revolution and the almost complete overthrow of the former system of management and private enterprise have introduced perplexing complications. Apart from that, Russia never possessed anything like the same high standard of industrial organization as Germany. There were many perfectly equipped works in the country, but the human factor was never the same. The Russian workmen have not been specially distinguished for energy or aptitude, except in certain handicrafts, and the direction of the most successful works was chiefly in the hands of British, Swedish, or German managers and overseers. Since the revolution virtually all these have left the country. When the transport collapse, and the food shortage which inevitably reduces the physical capacity of the workers are taken into consideration, it will be seen that many important factors enter into the problem of re-establishing the economic life of Russia, whether the attempt be made under a socialist system or under normal conditions of free capitalistic activity.

The present situation has three main aspects: the actual present conditions in the principal industries, the national and local machinery by means of which the Soviet Government is attempting centralized and local control of raw materials, manufacture, and distribution of the products, and the actual workshop management in relation to the state and the workers. The writer will deal with these in turn, his comments being based on visits to various works, interviews with heads of the economic departments of the government, and conversations with the principal trade union leaders and with various managers and workers in the factories. Unreliable Figures

It should be said in the first place that no thoroughly reliable statistics at present exist in Russia, so that it is not possible to compare precisely in terms of figures the productive results today and say six years ago. Further, the conditions in nearly all industries and individual establishments are similar, so that a brief description of two or three representative works will give a general idea of the whole position. Take, then, engineering the great Putiloff established at Petrograd. It was said that the number of workers before the war was 20,000, that this rose to 35,000 at the height of war production, and that it is now 7000. Owing to the cessation of naval activity the immense and magnificently equipped marine shops are idle. At the time of the Judenitch offensive production in whole works almost ceased, but since then some progress in reorganization has been made. In the locomotive shops many workers are actively engaged on the repair of locomotives, but very little new construction is taking place. In one of the yards lie the boilers of what will be three of the largest oil burning locomotives in the world, and the management hoped that these engines would be completed by the autumn. The ship-building yards of these works are quite idle, but when the Polish offensive was started the production of munitions was renewed at some pressure, and the best artisans were to be seen in the shops which were turning out guns.

At the Sormova works, near Nijni, 25,000 men were employed before the war, and 30 locomotives and 600 wagons a month were produced. Now only about 11,000 workers remain, and the majority of these are turning out munitions. In the locomotive shops very little work besides repairing is being done. These works have been most seriously affected by the lack of both coal and oil fuel, especially in the important steel producing and foundry departments. Pathetic efforts have been made to main-

tain some semblance of activity in these works by adapting furnaces for wood fuel, and just before the supply of oil was restored along the Volga it was believed that the works would have to close entirely. Now the position has considerably improved. The same story of fuel shortage is told at works like the Moscow electricity station, where, under great difficulties, some of the furnaces have been altered to burn timber, with the result that apart from the arduous work of hauling the services of five men instead of one are required at each furnace.

Cotton Industry Reduced

The cotton textile industry has been reduced to about 5 per cent of its normal production, owing to a shortage of raw material, and the great works at Moscow are virtually idle. The writer is informed that hardly any repairs to machinery were executed during the first years of the war, so that it would take many months under the most favorable circumstances to restore the industry to its full activity. In some of the smaller mills efforts have been made to adapt the machinery for the use of flax, of which abundant stocks exist. The linen industry itself is adversely affected like all others by the lack of fuel and the mobilization of workers, and the general transport difficulty. The woolen industry is working at from one-third to half its capacity, according to the circumstances in individual factories. Well equipped mills in Petrograd the idle machinery was kept in good order. Three clothing factories here, employing altogether several thousand women and girls, were working at full pressure on both civilian and military garments.

It has been mentioned in a former article that in the Samara district an effort has been made to keep about 50 per cent of the flour mills going. The writer visited one large and splendidly equipped mill which was standing idle, until the new oil supplies arrived. The furnaces had not been adapted, and the machinery was kept oiled and ready for use. In a similar mill near by, under the direction of a highly skilled engineer who had managed one of the Samara mills under the old régime, the furnaces had all been changed from oil to wood, and the whole of the machinery of the mill was running at full speed.

These examples are typical of the varied conditions in the ordinary industries. In certain districts, where it has been possible for local initiative to find free play, some interesting things have been done. At Shatura, near Moscow, a successful experiment has been made in the use of peat for the generation of electricity. The plant was improvised from marine engines and

boilers. The peasants cut the peat during the summer, and the plant is now producing current.

A Communal Village

At Razan, about 50 miles from Moscow, the woodworkers union has established a communal village on one of the old private estates. These workers have been producing huts and various other things for the army. They have built houses and schools, established crèches, and organized the manufacture of kitchen utensils in tin for the women and girls. They cut their timber from the forest which is about 10 miles away, and to facilitate transport they have laid down a light railway. At Samara one of the engineering works was smashed up by the Tzches when they evacuated the place. A group of workers, under the direction of one of the exiles from America, have rebuilt the machinery in three shops and are repairing motor vehicles for the army. These are examples of loosely organized effort which is observable in many districts.

In all the works one was told pathetic stories of the effect of the famine in reducing the energy and productive capacity of the workers. "Discipline has been immensely improved," one manager said, "but it is impossible for the men to work well until they have more food." The effect was the same in the paper, glass, and all the miscellaneous works.

Highly Centralized

It would need much space to explain the highly centralized organization of industry to which the Russians of anarchist tendencies, like the Social Revolutionaries, object so strongly. The dominant body is the Supreme Council of Peoples Economy, presided over by Mr. Milutin, a well-known professor of economy. This council, which controls 5000 nationalized enterprises, consists of 11 members, who are chosen jointly by the Soviets and trade unions and approved by the Council of Peoples Commissars, the appointment of the chairman being confirmed by the executive council of All Russian Congress of Soviets. The council is sectionalized to deal with raw materials, production distribution, finance, and so on, and each member is supposed to interest himself specially in one department or industry.

The council employs 20,000 officials directly in connection with the central management of the industries, 35,000 in connection with the local management, and a further 60,000 indirectly as officials of the Council of Economy, which supervise the industries and food control in each district. The trade unions, which fix the wages and conditions in the factories, and virtually control the commissar of

Labor, work in close touch with the Central Council of Economy. The broad idea is that under normal conditions the distribution sections would estimate their requirements, and that the producing sections would then allocate raw material and control output on this basis. Under the abnormal conditions of war there has been no opportunity to test the practicability and efficiency of such a grandiose scheme. The driving force comes mainly from American-trained Russian revolutionary exiles, and their aim is to organize great "mass production" industries on American lines.

Control of Industry

The problem of the control of industry on a socialized basis has already proved a thorny one. At first shop committees of workmen tried to run the industries with almost chaotic effect. Then the centralized economic machinery was gradually evolved, with the trade unions playing a major part.

For a time some of the technical experts sabotaged, and others were hounded out of the works as hated "bourgeoisies," an action which later on Mr. Lenin fiercely denounced. In the succeeding period the industries and works were run by "presidium," usually consisting of workmen and the native managers and technicians who had returned to the factories. Speaking generally this system has proved a failure, and the government has now deliberately adopted the policy of appointing a single managing director for each industry, and running each works or factory on the individual expert management system. The workers' committees remain to deal with workshop conditions, wages, hours of labor and so on, while the manager has full power to give orders on technical matters, and so far the changed method appears to be running smoothly. The rule of extra rewards for technical skill is admitted, and the managers and scientific advisers usually receive from three to five times as much as the ordinary workers.

SANTA-BARBARA HARBOR PLANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
SANTA BARBARA, California.—Definite steps are expected immediately toward a survey of the outer harbor here in connection with plans for a breakwater. The Rivers and Harbors Bill, incorporating an appropriation of \$12,000,000, which has been passed by Congress, assures a permanent fund for this undertaking, which is to be carried out under the auspices of the War Department. It is considered of great importance to have Santa Barbara as a naval base.

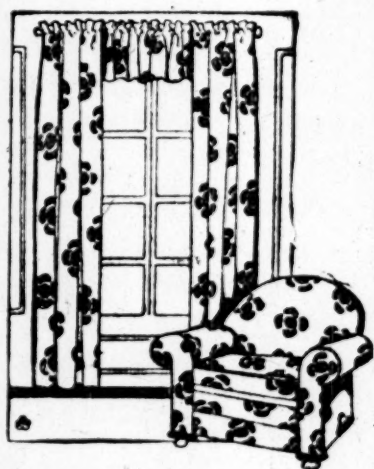
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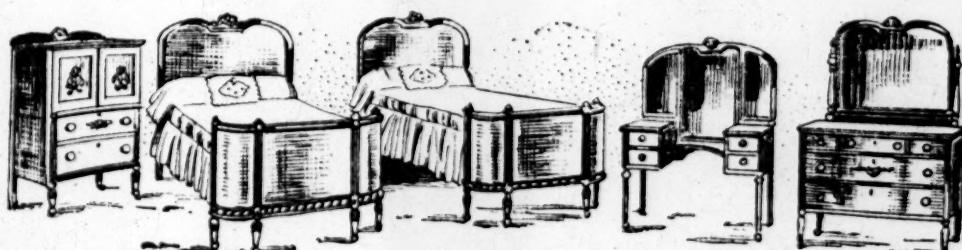
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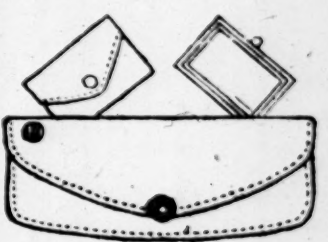
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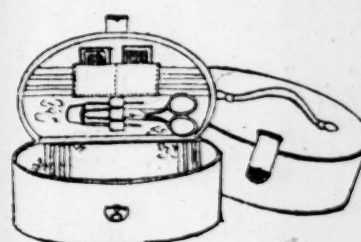
A good way to acquire
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is to promise less than you
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Cross Envelope Purse



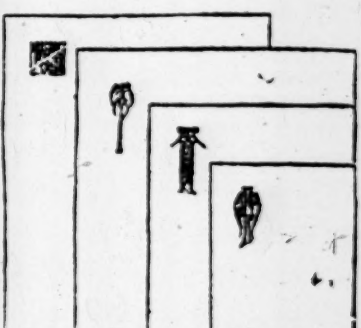
Of glazed calf skin leather, pastel shades, silk lining, containing purse, mirror and framed compartment; gilt and colored enamel catch; strap handle at back. Size 9 1/2 x 3 1/2 inches. \$14.70
Gold-plated monogram to order, extra 1/2-inch \$2.89

Cross Sewing Box



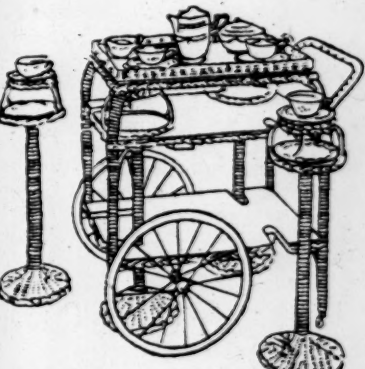
Containing needles, bodkins, scissors and thimble inside cover; three shirred pockets in body; glazed calf skin leather, pastel shades, attractive flower silk lining. Size 7 1/2 x 5 1/2 x 2 1/4 inches deep. \$20.74
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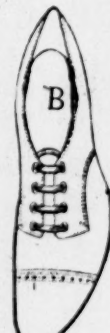
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AUSTRIA PLANNING
ELECTRIC RAILWAYS

Electrification of Half the State
Railway Lines Has Been Ap-
proved—Big Saving Expected
as No Coal Will Be Needed

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

VIENNA, Austria.—In approving the plans for the electrification of about half the railway lines in Austria, the National Assembly has completed the work of technical preparations which have been going on for two decades. The project covers nearly 400 miles of railway and will cost approximately 5,000,000,000 crowns.

The lines which are to be electrified run mostly through a mountainous country where the operating by steam locomotives is unusually costly, hence the saving in money besides in wear and tear of rolling stock and track through the introduction of the new power will be all the greater. The lines dealt with in the present project are: (1) in Arlberg and Vorarlberg, from the Swiss and German frontiers to Innsbruck. This road crosses the magnificent Arlberg pass at the highest point over 4000 feet. (2) Salzburg to Wörgl being 120 miles on the main line to Innsbruck and (3) Steinhilber to Attman and over the Tauernbahn from Schwarzach St. Veit to Spittal and Villach. All the roads run over and through the mountains and the Tauernbahn in places is almost as high as the Arlberg Pass.

It is hoped that the first electric trains will be running not later than the end of June, 1925. All this work was originally projected more than 20 years ago but no progress was made with it owing to the determined opposition of the military authorities and the Ministry of Finance which had no desire to find the money for such an enterprise.

Coal Has to Be Imported

The main items of expenditure as at present estimated are: 450,000,000 crowns for four chief water-power stations, 1,560,000,000 for transmission works, 700,000,000 for altering and extending telegraph and telephone equipment and stations, and building new railway bridges and workshops; 2,240,000,000 for electric locomotives and heating equipment for cars, and another 100,000,000 million or so for incidental expenses.

Altogether some 392 miles of railway will be electrified, the operation of which will use up 120,000,000 kilowatts of electricity. The production of this enormous force represents the output of 76,000 horsepower from the turbine engines. This is only the first step in the work of electrifying the Austrian railways as later it is proposed to take in another 650 miles of lines which will require an additional 240,000,000 kilowatts of electric power.

The necessity for all this work is much greater since the breaking up of the old Austria. That country was comparatively rich in coal and in peace times the question of electrifying the railways resolved itself into deciding merely which was the cheaper method of operation, coal or electricity. Now that the present Austria finds herself almost without coal she is absolutely forced to resort to electric power in order to run her railways without being dependent on outside countries for coal.

Fewer Employees Required

The saving through the employment of electricity will be enormous, as in addition to the prime cost of the coal the haul was very long, no less than 420 miles from the Tschek frontier to the Austrian Alpine roads. It is estimated that this required 32 locomotives, 970 cars and 1300 coal trains. For the whole Austrian railways the cost for the carriage of coal was 2,300,000,000 crowns a year. The electric operation of these first lines will cost only about 16,000,000 yearly, which represents an annual saving in fuel of 311,000,000 or nearly 7 per cent on the total outlay for the whole work of electrification.

Besides this great economies will be effected in operation through the employment of only one man on each locomotive, no costs of firing locomotives, less expense in the upkeep of the cars through the greater cleanliness of electricity, and less wear and tear on the track owing to the smoother running of the electric trains. Taking all these points into consideration it is believed that the 7 per cent of savings previously mentioned can certainly be increased to at least 9 per cent.

Great economies in operating expenses are also expected as the electric trains can haul much heavier loads and make much faster time than the steam trains. Further, the experience gained on the electrified portions of the Swiss railways prove that at seasons when the traffic is light the running expenses can be cut down in a corresponding degree to a much finer point than in the case of the steam railways.

State to Issue Bonds

To raise the 5,000,000,000 crowns necessary for carrying out this great project the Vienna Government proposes to issue long-term loans repayable in 25 years, the security offered being the railways, which are all state property. It is hoped that the introduction of electricity on the state railways will make an end of the constantly recurring deficits in the past budgets of the Austrian Ministry of Railways.

The ultimate saving to the country through this proposed electrical undertaking will be incalculable and prove of inestimable assistance in reconstructing the nation's industries which have been so crippled by the war. The benefit to the administra-

tion of the railways will be just as great. Ever since the break-up of the monarchy the railways have suffered from shortage of coal. On two or three occasions their coal stocks were so low that the entire train service was suspended for a week at a time. And at no time in the last 18 months has the service ever approached anything like normal conditions. Instead of 17 express trains leaving Vienna's western station every day there are now only two and the whole service of slow trains has been equally reduced. Even now the railways have been unable to accumulate any considerable reserve of coal and the prospects for the coming winter are far from reassuring. It is devoutly hoped that there will be no further delay in beginning this work of electrifying the railways, as nothing could easily do so much toward restoring trade and prosperity to the whole nation as its completion.

AMERICAN PASSPORT FEES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australasian News Office

WELLINGTON, New Zealand.—New Zealanders who have occasion to travel to Vancouver are on strike against the latest American passport regulations. The steamers touch at Honolulu, and the United States Government has instructed that passengers on steamers calling at this port shall have passports issued by an American Consul. No exception was taken to this arrangement until the American Consul-General in New Zealand announced that a fee of \$10 was to be charged for placing his visé on a passport. This meant that New Zealanders on their way to Canada were to pay \$10 to the Consul-General merely because their ship was going to spend a few hours in Honolulu on its way across the Pacific. The passengers who have refused to pay this fee state that they are willing to stay aboard the steamer at Honolulu. They do not think it reasonable that they should be taxed as though they were entering the United States. Presumably the American officials at Honolulu will content themselves with seeing that the people whose passports are not in the required form are not allowed to land.

BRITAIN AND HER
PARTNER NATIONS

Lord Milner Urges Need of
Dominions and Great Britain
to Pursue a Common Policy
on All International Affairs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Considerable attention is being given to the recent pronouncement in the House of Lords by Viscount Milner, Secretary of State for the colonies, in regard to imperial cooperation. The dominions and colonies are in these times very much occupied in their own domestic affairs, and to reestablish themselves is their first aim. Nevertheless, Lord Milner's address was cabled throughout the British Empire, and his message, if it may be so termed, was given wide publicity. It may be recalled that the Secretary of State declared that Britain accepted frankly the overseas dominions as "partner nations" equal to her in status, although by common consent Britain might hold the position of leader as the head of the family.

It was supremely important for the Empire and the world that the self-governing dominions of the United Kingdom should continue to pursue a common policy on all great questions of international affairs. It was supremely important that in the councils of the world the Empire should be able to speak with a single voice; but if this was to be accomplished in the present constitutional conditions it would be only because the self-governing nations agreed upon a particular policy. There was no power in the constitution to impose the will of the majority upon dissentients. If they did not agree, common action would be impossible.

One Organ of Government

He spoke of the useful work done by the Imperial Conference, but in war time and in the peace negotiations the Imperial War Cabinet and British Empire Delegation made effective the influence of the Empire as a whole, as distinct from the United Kingdom. This was successfully achieved, but it was at best a temporary measure.

Lord Milner covered much ground and referred to the "Constitutional Conference" of 1921, which he hoped would not separate without providing the Empire with one organ of government which would be based upon the recognition of the complete independence and equality of its different parts.

The views of prominent Dominion statesmen on Lord Milner's pronouncement were awaited with interest, and the observations of the Hon. P. McM. Glynn, as made public, are worthy of notice. Mr. Glynn has had over a quarter of a century's experience in Australian State and Federal Parliaments. He has been Attorney-General, and Minister of External Affairs, and is recognized as an authority in the Commonwealth on imperial and constitutional questions. Mr. Glynn recorded that Lord Milner, who had in recent years manifested a keen interest in the question of what changes, if any, were desirable in the constitutional relations of the Empire, was still, he thought, an advocate of imperial federal machinery.

Intimate Touch Needed

His speech showed that it was necessary to devise some machinery to insure continuous consultations between different parts of the Empire in regard to important imperial and international matters; that to ascertain dominion and home views in international policy the different parts of the Empire must be kept in intimate touch. The desirableness for keeping in closer touch has been mentioned by many leaders of the hour in recent years. Sir Robert Borden advocated this and General Smuts had recently declared that there must be complete equality of freedom by the sister states, united by the King, and only on that foundation would the Commonwealth last. At the conference he had stated that he thought it would not pass the wit of man to devise ways of continuous consultation and continuous conferences.

It fell to Mr. Glynn's lot at times

incidentally to deal with the expediency of dominion consultation, in relation, for instance, to amendments to be considered at the New Hebrides Convention Conference in April-July, 1914, interrupted by the war; and to the alteration of the China and East Indies unit of the eastern fleet of the Empire, the constitution of which was arranged at imperial conferences in London in 1909 and 1911. Two squadrons had been reconstructed by the Admiralty, justified by subsequent events, but without consulting Australia.

Continuous Consultation

The dominion view, now fully accepted, and in every sense friendly to the mother country, declared Mr. Glynn, was that an agreement at one conference should not be materially altered except by another conference. That understanding, as then suggested by the Commonwealth, had been accepted as of general application. Such seemed the tenor of the Colonial Secretary's remarks. His reference to a coming conference was in accordance with Mr. Lloyd George's statement in the House of Commons on May 17, 1917, that the whole question of perfecting the mechanism for "continuous consultation about imperial and foreign affairs between the autonomous nations of an imperial commonwealth" would be reserved for the consideration of a special conference, which would be summoned so soon as possible after the war to readjust the constitutional relations of the Empire.

The position seemed to be that the imperial government was gradually coming toward what appeared to be the dominions' view—consultation in consequence of the creation of imperial legislative machinery. The best exposition of the idea that underlies imperial relations, he thought, was that given by the Prince of Wales at the Mansion House. It was based absolutely upon equality of relations, freedom of hand, and unity through the Crown, with that reserve of power which had never been exercised excepting with the assent of the dominions affected.

At the conference with the dominion delegates in 1916, Lord Milner, dealing with the constitutional position, said his ideal was individually

autonomous communities, constituting collectively a single state, and speaking with one voice in international politics. He considered conferences too casual, too lacking in time, disposition and authority, to cut much ice in imperial questions of the first magnitude. Lord Milner considered there must be a division of the functions of the present imperial government, separating that portion of its work which is concerned with the local affairs of the United Kingdom from its duties as a trustee of the whole Empire.

In following Lord Milner, Mr. Glynn pointed out that, sooner or later, some means must be discovered of dealing imperially, in concert with the dominions, or the dominions and India, with questions of defense, foreign policy, the lines of imperial extension and consolidation, external spheres of influence or danger, and territories acquired during war. As an imperial conference should have definite proposals to consider, and points arose as drafts were made, it might be well, he remarked on that occasion, as a preliminary, to appoint a committee of expert constitutionalists to report, in the light of questions and relations involved, on machinery and power, and to submit alternative methods to an advisory council or a legislative body. Statesmen would then be better able to form an opinion concerning the reasonable limits, the probable effect and the imperial expediency of any radical change.

PANAMA CANAL RECORD MONTH

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—A new record for a month's traffic through the Panama Canal was established in August, when 266 commercial ships passed through, carrying 1,040,740 tons of cargo. Tolls collected amounted to \$936,209.

SUGAR GOES UP
IN NEW ZEALAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australasian News Office

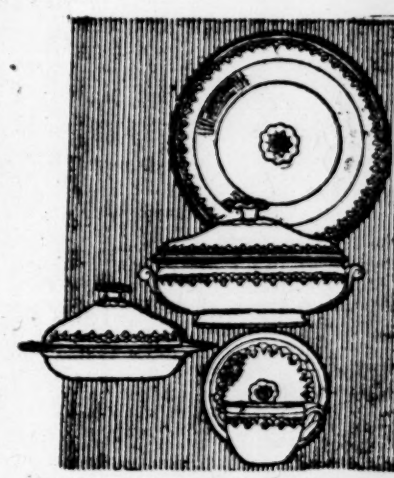
WELLINGTON, New Zealand.—The price of sugar in New Zealand has been doubled and the consumer is not much consoled by the official assurance that he is still getting the cheapest sugar in the world.

Practically all the sugar used in this country comes from Fiji. It is imported in the raw state and refined here. The price to the consumer at the outbreak of war in 1914 was about 2½d. per pound, based on a wholesale price of £21 per ton, and though slight increases were made during the next five years, the price charged the consumer did not rise beyond 3d. per pound. Now the price has risen to 6d. per pound, and the government, which has made the contract, is assuring the people that they are lucky not to pay more.

The government has taken control of the purchase and distribution of the sugar. It has contracted with the Colonial Sugar Company to take 65,000 tons of sugar at a price that will represent about £47 per ton to the wholesaler. The company is to deliver the sugar refined from its own works in New Zealand. Then the government will control distribution, with the object of securing a fair allocation and checking monopoly at any point.

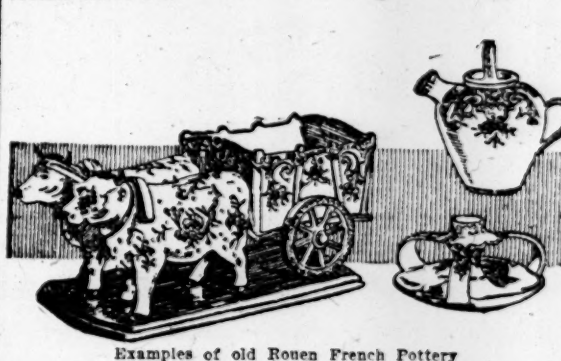
Java sugar is costing over £80 per ton landed here, and the Fiji sugar will bring in the open market a substantially better price than New Zealand is paying, so that the government has not made a bad bargain.

Jones, McDuffee & Stratton Corp'n



Made by Josiah Wedgwood & Sons
The Tyne Pattern

the dinner set not needed at the time and they may purchase additional items later on.



Examples of old Rouen French Pottery



Royal Lancastrian Flower Pot

Crockery
China
Glassware
Electric Lamps

We have recently landed from the famous pottery of Josiah Wedgwood & Sons in England a large stock of The Tyne pattern as illustrated. The colors of this pattern are yellow band with black traced handles and edges and which produces a most unusual and beautiful effect. Dinner Sets for six persons, \$90.00 per set, and as we carry open stock of all the dinnerware items in this pattern, customers may deduct items in the dinner set not needed at the time and they may purchase additional items later on.

Also recently received is a shipment from France of old Rouen Pottery, a few pieces of which are shown in the opposite illustration. Quaint shapes and highly colored flower decorations. Ash Trays—Egg Stands—Pitchers—Cake Stands—Flower

Pots—Vases—Elephants—Tigers—Oxen and Cart—Candlesticks—Sugars and Creams—Covered Boxes—Match Stands—Plates, etc., etc.

The Royal Lancastrian ware is a novelty, made in new shades of solid colors—Orange—Vermillion—Green—Blue. Flower Pots 8 inches, 8½ inches, 9 inches, 10 inches—Useful Vases and Lily Bowls.

Wedding Gift of Glass

We also desire to mention our Glass Department (second floor), where will be found a most extensive variety of both useful and ornamental pieces of the high-grade Cut Glass Vases—Glass Water Pitchers—Glass Bathroom Toilet Bottle—Glass Sherbets or Ice Cream Cups—Glass Water Goblets—Glass Cheese Dishes—Glass Finger Bowls—Glass Celery Trays—Glass Salad Bowls—Glass Desk Sets—Old Fashioned Cut and Ruby or Cut and Blue Glass Candlesticks—Salad Bowls—Covered Comports, etc.

New Electric Lamps

We have recently received electric lamps of new patterns and which are designed to harmonize with wall papers and furnishings now in vogue—\$7.00, \$10.00, \$13.00, \$15.00, \$16.00, \$18.00, \$20.00, \$25.00, \$27.00, \$30.00 and upwards. One Price marked in plain figures, and we are not undersold on equal wares if we know of it.

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LAFAYETTE MOTOR COMPANY

WILL AUSTRALIA BE DRY COUNTRY SOON?

Public Opinion Said to Be on the Side of Complete Temperance. Proof of Which a Referendum Would Fully Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

ADELAIDE, South Australia.—If persistence of tactics and organization are likely to achieve success, the Prohibition Party in South Australia has victory in its pocket.

Butted by criticism, prejudice, and wealthy opposition, the Temperance Alliance, with an eye on what has been accomplished in America, claims to be weathering the storm steadily. The prohibitionists assert confidently that Australia is now definitely on the way to be a "dry" country. Nobody imagines that this will be brought about in a few years. The argument is that now, for certain, public opinion is shaping on the side of complete temperance and that, if referenda were taken in every state, the figures would supply overwhelming proof.

Not Afraid of Vote

The advocates of prohibition say emphatically that they are not afraid of a vote anywhere. They insist that they are positive of the women's support, and that, with the backing of men who are teetotalers, business proprietors who see the effects of drink on industry, and the moderate sections of the community, a decisive triumph would be won.

There may be more optimism than sober logic in these anticipations but even those who are sympathetic with the breweries and hotels are admittedly timid about the result of a referendum. They seem to fear that people are in a prohibition mood, or, at least, not so favorable to "the trade" as might have been the case a year or so back. The change is definite enough to be felt. Several hotels have been in the market in South Australia lately. There is an ominous disposition here and there to "get out."

The Storm Center

For the next month or so the attention of prohibitionists and their opponents throughout the Commonwealth will be turned toward South Australia as the immediate battle ground. Once again this State is to be made the storm center of the Commonwealth. Another drive on Parliament is being organized. This time it is to be more than a drive. Nothing came of the last monster petition—it was torn up by the Legislature as a mere scrap of paper, although it contained 37,000 names. Even that substantial demand for a referendum, for the employment of the democratic instrument for recording the will of the people, was ignored; so the Temperance Alliance intends to knock at the door again. On this occasion, however, in addition to a huge petition there is to be a motion which is likely to be strenuously debated.

"This is an appeal," claim the prohibitionists, "for the exercise of the democratic principle that the people should have the right to decide this matter for themselves."

The Alliance is asking for 500 volunteers to canvass for names and is likely to get them. There will be many more than 37,000 names on the forthcoming petition to Parliament for a referendum. The motion for its granting will be submitted by Major T. H. Smeaton, who was chief censor during the war.

Prospects of Referendum

On the figures and analyzing the mood of legislation on the question of acceding to a referendum, the prohibitionists have little encouragement at present. Of the 46 members in the Assembly—the Lower House—14 have declared themselves to be definitely against the proposal for letting the people decide for themselves, 13 are emphatically in favor of that course and 19 have refused to say one way or the other. The object of the motion is to bring Parliament out into the open by a division so that the electors shall know where they stand. The Temperance Alliance states it has good reason for believing that some who were against a referendum in 1918 are on the other side today.

The government, as a government, may be found in opposition to the granting of a referendum. The Premier is a straight-out anti-prohibitionist. So is the Minister of Repatriation, who as a practical orchardist, is still advocating the extensive utilization of the fertile areas in the Murray Valley for vine-growing by returned soldiers. Recently he made a speech at a big vignerons' dinner on these

lines. As a minister he will push the scheme. There are probably only two in the whole government who are uncompromising supporters of prohibition, but all the ministers belong to a party which is opposed to a referendum.

The First Obstacle

That, then, is the first obstacle the Temperance Alliance has to meet, and it is fairly formidable. The Labor Party is always in favor of a referendum because a part of its political creed is an appeal to the people on any question affecting their interests. The Labor members, however, are in a minority in the Assembly. With the aid of the Nationalists, who are a small body semi-detached from the government from which its two representatives have just been ejected, the temperance section could carry the motion for a referendum; and, as Major Smeaton is the secretary of the National Party, it is an interesting speculation at present how far he is likely to be successful.

Another factor operating is that next year there is a general election in South Australia and legislators who have an inkling of the feeling of the people on the question of prohibition, no matter to which party they may belong, may be attracted to a diplomatic course. On the previous occasion they had just returned from an election. The chances of the temperance crusaders, therefore, would appear to be more hopeful now than at any other period of their long campaign.

A Lamentable Omission

Neither in the Premier's policy speech nor in the Governor's address is there any mention of the prohibition question. This is regarded in temperance circles as a lamentable omission and a serious tactical mistake. The South Australian Legislature has already agreed to prohibition among the soldier settlements on the Murray, and up at Port Pirie, an important shipping and industrial center, there has been a victoriously maintained boycott for over four months. The price of beer was raised to what was regarded as beyond the means of wharf laborers, who held an indignation meeting and decided to "cut liquor out." It has been cut out ever since.

Port Pirie's drink bill has been estimated at £51,000 a week at a modest calculation, and, although a long-sustained strike would have reduced the expenditure in any case, the achievement is none the less noteworthy. Reports from the northern seaport are to the effect that "never in the history of the town have the hotels been so quiet and respectable and the streets as clean and sweet. The men declare that they can do without beer." It is considered that if a referendum were taken in South Australia tomorrow, Port Pirie would vote most emphatically for prohibition.

"Give prohibition a trial and you will stick to it," is now the slogan of the Temperance Party.

GERMANY OF TODAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WIESBADEN, Germany.—Those who were familiar with Germany in 1913 and previously would be astonished at the change which has taken place since that time. Food continues to be scarce, prices are enormous and there is hardly any coal to be obtained. The cost of almost every commodity has increased ten and twentyfold. Wiesbaden itself, known the world over as a pleasure resort, is now to all intents and purposes practically ruined financially. The hotels are empty, and many people, formerly well-to-do, have had to give up their houses as they cannot afford to keep them up under the prevailing conditions. There is such a shortage of accommodation that no one is allowed more than two rooms, and almost every one has had to take strangers into their homes. To describe the conditions fully, would not make pleasant reading, and it seems better not to dwell upon them. All one can say is: the Germany of 1913 has gone.

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WHAT LABOR SEES IN COUNCIL OF ACTION

British Workers, Acting for Industrial Organizations, Hope to Carry on State's Legislative and Administrative Functions

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—There is joy in the camp of the industrialists. Not for many months have they been so happily placed as at the present moment, for they see in the formation of the Council of Action the material expression of one of their pet theories—modified perhaps but still a more or less conscious recognition of the policy that Labor, acting on behalf of and through their industrial organizations, shall carry on the legislative and administrative functions of the state. Of course it has not quite reached that stage yet. Still, one has to admit that it is a tremendous development, a very long journey on the road, that leads J. H. Thomas, M. P., and J. Clynes, M. P., into the same camp as Robert Smillie and Robert Williams.

When Mr. Smillie, in supporting the resolution in favor of a Council of Action, thanked "Comrade" Winston Churchill for bringing about unanimity in the movement, it was something more than a jocular remark to catch the ear of the gallery. The miners' leader was undoubtedly sincere in his thanks to the Secretary of State for War—even if he is totally lacking in his appreciation of that good man.

Unity Through Government

That the government has been responsible for uniting all shades of labor thought, political, industrial, Socialist, Communist, in a manner that was quite impossible for them to carve out for themselves, is beyond question, and has been apparent for some time to close observers within the movement. It is many months since the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor first drew attention to the day in which the policy of the government was closing up the ranks of Labor, by diverting the energies of the extremists from their customary attacks on trade union officials and moderate members of the Labor Party into a defense of the movement as a whole.

It may not be out of place to point out, also, that these notes have repeatedly warned the British Government that, whatever the internal or domestic differences in regard to policy, it would be found that the Labor movement, industrial and political, was fairly unanimous in regard to intervention in Russian affairs. But even the most optimistic among the industrialists never dreamed that the unanimity would be so complete, so swift, and such thorough understanding and discipline established. By the time these words appear in print there will be local councils of action in every industrial center, ready to authorize a cessation of work when instructed by the national body. And that the instructions will be faithfully carried out there is every reason to believe.

A Menace to Unions

To anyone acquainted with the constitution of the leading trade unions, there are several important and highly significant developments in connection with the decision to set up the council, chief of which is that seized upon

after several days, first of anger, then of ridicule, by the press who now discover that the Council of Action, to be effective, must of necessity usurp the functions of the executive officials of the unions. To be sure it must. Evidently the members are not to be frightened in their pursuit of peace by any talk of "a menace to the unions." A careful analysis of the facts leaves no room for argument that they are familiar with and in agreement with that policy.

What are the facts? The parliamentary committee of the Trade Union Congress, the Labor Party executive, and the Labor members of Parliament, call a national conference, which authorizes the setting up of a Council of Action with power to act; that is, to face the question squarely, to bring the whole of the industries of the country to a standstill if the government supports in any way, either by producing men, munitions, or money, those desirous of waging war upon the Russian people. Now this is the first time that any powerful and influential organization has allowed any outside body to issue instructions to its members to "down tools." And the simple circumstances that they have all agreed to do so is significant of the feeling felt at the moment toward war. It may be asked, is it certain that they have agreed to this course? There is one sure test.

A Down Tools Policy

If any organization objected to the new policy, that fact could be gathered by resignations among the members of the council. It is an honorable understanding in Labor circles that if a member of a committee feels that he is unable to commit himself to the organization which he represents to a given policy he asks for and is given permission to retire.

Since the Council of Action was formed all the prominent trade unions have had time to consider the report of their delegates—and in no single instance has representation been withdrawn. That means, again let it be emphasized, that the constitutional methods of submitting a ballot vote for drastic action have been waived; that on the Russian question the executives have consented to a "down tools" policy, which they invariably deny to the membership on a question of wages, hours, or working conditions; that, although Labor refused to commit itself to a policy of a general strike to secure political ends as a result of an abstract discussion, it has now decided to pursue that policy, if necessary, in consequence of a material and concrete condition.

Another interesting feature of Labor's attitude is the fact that, throughout the proceedings referred to, prominence has been given to those leaders who have gained a name for themselves in trade union circles rather than in the House of Commons or in political quarters. Neither the Independent Labor Party nor the Fabian Society, both of which have contributed so much in the past to the formation of a Labor group in Parliament, and who have been regarded as providing the intellectuals of the movement, are represented on the Council of Action.

As if the "solidarity of Labor" had not been assisted sufficiently by the British Government, the French Government must needs give of their best by deporting William Adamson, M. P., and Harry Gosling, who had been asked to journey to France to confer with the French workers. men are among the mildest of mild men, with reputations behind them of having always opposed strike methods and the ways of the extremists. The modest and temperate trade

unionist will at once come to the belief that there is something radically wrong with a condition of things that refuses to allow Harry Gosling, for years a member of the London County Council and respected by all its members, irrespective of their political parties, to remain in Paris to consult with the French workers as to the best means of securing peace among distracted peoples.

OBJECTS OF PRAGUE INTERNATIONAL FAIR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Tzecho-Slovakia.—The object of the international fair at Prague this autumn is to centralize supply and demand, to facilitate direct relations between producers and consumers, and to support and encourage foreign trade and the national movement. In order to achieve this important object, which if successfully carried out would inaugurate a new era in Tzecho-Slovak trade and industries, this undertaking has been entrusted to an independent commercial committee.

The fair will be held twice a year, in spring and in autumn; moreover, it will be combined with a special exhibition (of glass, leather and machinery), where the necessity for such a course is felt to exist. The first fair is now open and will continue to September 28. The site chosen is the building of the exhibition of Kralovska Opora, the main features of which are the Grand Palace of Industry with an area of 15,000 square meters, and regarded as one of the finest in Europe, the Pavilion of Machinery, which covers an area of 4700 meters, and the Pavilion of Jewelry. The total area of all these buildings amounts to 24,000 square meters. They are surrounded by an open space of more than 20,000 square meters, so that the exhibition site satisfies all the requirements of a fair on a large scale.

The fair has an international character, and therefore every trader and manufacturer in the Republic and abroad has the right to exhibit goods there. It comprises the following sections:

Building industries, metallurgical industries, electro-technical industries, timber industries, china and porcelain industries, leather industries, textile and clothing industries, jewelry, artistic goods, haberdashery, sports and games, drawing and writing appliances, school and office equipments, musical instruments, chemical industries, foodstuffs, hygienic appliances, special goods and fashions.

In the covered portions of the fair the charge is 150 Tzecho-Slovak crowns per square meter, in the space outside the buildings and in the uncovered parts generally, 60 Tzecho-Slovak crowns. In addition, there is a uniform entrance fee of 100 crowns. In no case is the expense of setting up and displaying any group of exhibits greater than 5000 crowns.

AN IRISH BISHOP GIVES HIS ADVICE

Roman Catholic Bishop Says the Government Should Deal Direct With the Dail Eireann

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—Captain Henry Harrison, secretary of the Irish Peace Conference, recently telegraphed to Mr. Bonar Law, the leader of the House of Commons, stating that in accordance with the proposal of the Prime Minister made to a Cork deputation, an Irish Peace Conference was being organized and that the possibility of its success would be gravely compromised, if not irretrievably ruined, unless the government evicted its authority "forthwith to stop reprisals' campaign of lawless, disorderly, and undisciplined shootings and burnings by armed police and soldiers."

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Limerick, who visited the scene of the recent disturbances in that city, in company with the priests in whose parishes most of the wreckage was done, wrote what he declared to be the "simple unvarnished truth." Five houses were burnt down, he stated, and about 120 houses in Carey's Road and the adjacent lanes, partially wrecked, some of them belonging to women with young children. As regards "the motive for the cruel action by armed police," the Bishop said he could not make a definite statement yet, but whatever the motive might be, there could be no justification for "the mad orgy of police violence against crowds of innocent people," and added that "it looks as if these things were not the result of mere chance, but are of a subtle policy of provocation for ulterior purposes. If this be so, it is doomed to failure."

No Danger of Civil War

Bishop Hallinan, continuing his statement, asserted that there was no danger of civil war in Ireland. Also, that there was no Ulster question except what had been created by the British Government, and that there would be spasmodic outbreaks of anarchy, so long as the agents of a foreign power sought to govern the country against the will of the majority of the people; that the only way to secure peace was for the "British Government to treat directly with the freely chosen representatives of the majority of the Irish nation." Any treaty entered into by Dall Eireann with England, Bishop Hallinan declared, would be accepted by the Irish nation and would be honorably observed. The Bishop, in conclusion, asked his people not to get discouraged, advising them to be calm and confident, and that then victory would be theirs.

An important order has been issued by General Sir Nevil Macready, the Commander-in-Chief of the forces in Ireland, to the effect that soldiers

who "loot" during raids on houses will be severely punished. Retaliation on the civil population, except in self-defense, will also be met with the severest disciplinary measures, and the order points out that such action on active service would have rendered the offender liable to capital punishment. This official command to the troops, though long delayed, is welcomed by the public.

To the official statement from Dublin Castle concerning hunger-strikers is appended a list of names of certain prisoners who must apparently continue to fast at their own risk; the majority are awaiting trial by court-martial while others have had their trials postponed owing to the absence of the necessary number of jurors. The offenses for which they were apprehended, on suspicion include the shootings of soldiers and police, robbing money from mailbags, the possession of arms and ammunition, and so forth.

Raids on Mails

Recent raids on mails include a daring one near Craioe Station, County Clare, when the railway line was blocked, and 50 armed men boarded the mail train from Limerick to Ennis, removing 20 bags which were left back on the railway track next day after being searched. One large official envelope was found untouched, having evidently escaped notice. A train on the Cavan and Leitrim line was similarly raided at Dreen station. The mail cars from Ballybrophy to Birr, from Tuammore to Moate and to Philipstown, and from Kildare to Rathangan, were also seized and ransacked; and at Drogheda a postman was stopped and had his mailbag searched.

The County Council at Celbridge, County Kildare, has passed a unanimous vote of thanks to the Irish Volunteers for their efforts in repressing crime. In the course of the discussion it transpired that in one serious case, the police interfered with the volunteers, and tried to prevent the arrest of the criminals. At Ballymore, Westmeath, the District Council has voted a rate of 3d. in the pound for the upkeep of the local volunteer police.

TEACHERS' STRIKE AVERTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

HOBART, Tasmania.—As recently mentioned in The Christian Science Monitor, the Tasmanian state school-teachers were on the eve of taking a ballot on the question of striking in the event of the government refusing to grant demands to be preferred. The action of the teachers in this regard apparently arose from a misunderstanding as to the attitude of the government regarding the service, and the Minister for Education had no difficulty in getting the strike ballot withdrawn. As the result of a conference the matter has been satisfactorily adjusted, the government agreeing to increase the educational vote by £55,000 for salaries. This will greatly improve the position of the lower-paid teachers.

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Our assortment of hats has been replenished anew for Saturday's demand, and is now conspicuous for the beauty and newness of the models assembled.

Pictured are two charming styles interpreted in silk velvet, in gay shades of blue and red.

Prices are moderate, \$10.00 to \$25.00

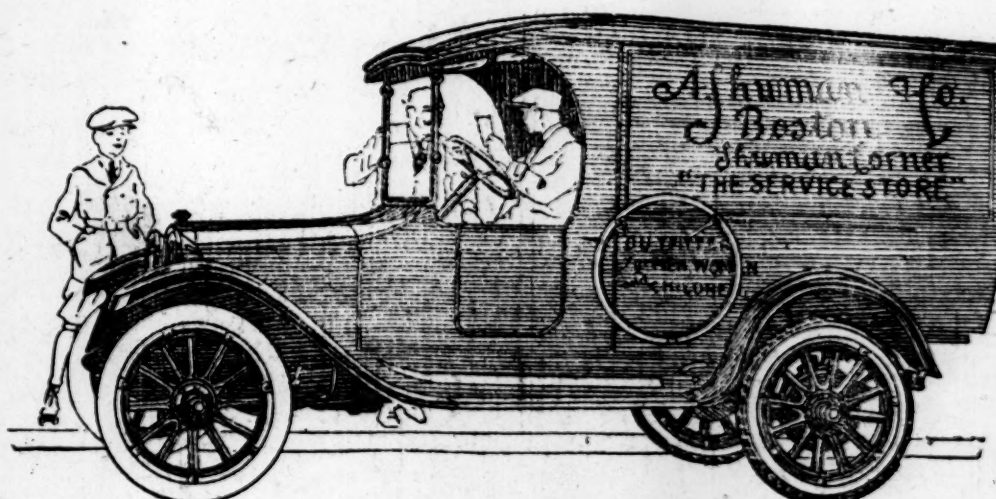
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BENEFITS SEEN IN
SAVINGS REFORMBanker Estimates Annual Saving
of Millions to States and
Cities in Interest Charges,
and to the Small InvestorSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from Its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Annual saving to states and cities of approximately \$66,000,000 through reduction in interest charges, and a yearly saving to small investors victimized by fraudulent schemes of \$200,000,000, would be among the advantages of extension of the postal savings system, according to Clarkson Potter, member of the firm of W. R. Compton Company, investment bankers, of New York and St. Louis. Mr. Potter, who testified yesterday before the United States Senate committee on reconstruction and production, was assistant director of the war loan organization of the United States Treasury during the war. Recent activity as chairman of the government bond committee of the Investment Bankers Association of America gave Mr. Potter additional opportunity to study present conditions. With the plan of Eugene Meyer Jr., former managing director of the War Finance Corporation, for the correction of the faults of the present postal savings laws, Mr. Potter expressed himself in entire sympathy.

Present Interest Inadequate

Mr. Potter did not specify a particular interest rate which the government should pay postal savings depositors, but he said the present rate of 2 per cent was inadequate. He did not believe that private banking institutions would suffer from an extension of the governmental agency. There was no doubt that the extension of the postal savings system would stimulate thrift, he said. His statement, in part, was:

"The United States Government has outstanding at the present time some \$8,000,000,000 of relatively short term paper, consisting of, approximately \$2,500,000,000 treasury certificates maturing in not more than one year's time, about \$1,000,000,000 maturity value war savings certificates maturing January 1, 1923, and approximately \$4,500,000,000 Victory notes maturing June 15, 1922.

"The first and most immediate problem is how best to reduce or extinguish the indebtedness represented by the treasury certificates, and next to consider ways and means of retiring at or before maturity as much of the Victory loan as possible.

"It is impossible to state with any reasonable degree of accuracy the amount of increased savings deposits which would come as a result of the increase in the rate of interest on postal savings deposits, but I feel convinced that the increase would be very material, and to the extent that there was any increase at all, to just that extent the floating debt and later the short term debt of the United States Government could be taken care of. Retirement of this indebtedness would do more to relieve the banking institutions of a burden which they have been carrying for many months and to stimulate the investment market than any one thing that I can conceive."

Effect on Treasury Certificates

Speaking of the effect of the rise in interest rates within the last year on treasury certificates, which in turn affects the whole financial situation, Mr. Potter presented figures based on the compilation of The Bond Buyer, a publication which specializes in matters relating to the issues of municipal bonds. He said that the total amount of state and municipal issues in the year ending June 30, 1920, was \$795,000,000, that the average net income basis for July, 1919, was 4.91 per cent and that the average net income basis for June, 1920, was 5.52 per cent.

From the figures concerning only state and municipal financing, Mr. Potter estimated that if Mr. Meyer's plan would accomplish a reduction in interest charges only to the July, 1919, basis, it would save the states and cities \$66,000,000.

Losses in Wildcat Schemes

"Mr. Meyer estimates that hoarded currency to a minimum of \$250,000,000 would return to circulation," Mr. Potter continued, "and that some \$200,000,000 per annum would be saved by deposits on the part of ignorant people who in the past have been tempted to place their hard-earned savings in the hands of swindling promoters. In this connection it is interesting to note that the capital issues committee, after a very careful study of the situation, estimated that the minimum loss by reason of wildcat schemes and fraudulent enterprises was at least \$500,000,000 per annum. It therefore seems reasonable to estimate a savings of at least some \$200,000,000 of this loss.

"Taking it for granted that the rate of interest on the postal savings deposits is fairly fixed, I can see not the slightest danger of any competition between the two systems, but rather a broader campaign of education of the public at large, and resultant increase in deposits in both the savings banks and postal savings institutions as well."

ALLEGED DRAFT
EVADER FREED

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Philip I. Rome of Worcester, Massachusetts, sentenced recently to one year in prison by a court martial for alleged draft evasion, was found not guilty and discharged by James M. Morton,

Judge of the United States District Court here yesterday, on a finding that Mr. Rome was not properly notified of his induction into the army. The decision followed a petition for a writ of habeas corpus brought by attorneys for the accused to stay execution of the military verdict. In summing up, Judge Morton said: "The question is whether the petitioner has been legally inducted into the army. Assuming as the respondent contends, that there is power under the Selective Service Act to provide by regulations for induction by default, and to punish by court martial proceedings, persons who are brought under military jurisdiction in that way, it is, I think, clear that there cannot be an induction by default unless the persons so inducted had a reasonable notice and a reasonable opportunity to appear before being defaulted. This is required by the Constitution in order to constitute 'due process of law,' and the right to such notice and opportunity in all proceedings affecting one's liberty is a matter of the plainest and most fundamental justice.

PATRIOTISM AIDED
BY CANADIAN CLUBAnnual Conference Considers
Many Questions of National
and of Empire ImportanceSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from Its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—Many questions of national importance were considered at the eighth annual conference of the Associated Canadian Clubs, which took place at McGill University, Montreal, the proceedings covering two days, with delegates present from all parts of the Dominion. Speeches were delivered and the following resolution was unanimously adopted: "That the attention of the Dominion Government and the Canadian Clubs be brought to the virulent anti-British propaganda voiced by certain Hearst publications circulating in Canada, and that it be a matter of recommendation to the Canadian Clubs that they take apt measures to counteract such propaganda."

Postal Rates Criticized

The delegates agreed that an effort should be made to encourage Canadian literature to take the place of the sensational publications which fill so large a space on all newsstands at present. W. M. Birks, president of the conference, referred to the enormous mass of American magazines that were flooding Canada, while he had been able to find only a very small circulation for the British or Canadian magazines. Discussion brought out the fact that this was due to the very high postage rates imposed by the British Government on magazines, which made it practically impossible for them to gain extended circulation in Canada. The following resolution was unanimously adopted: "That this conference of Canadian clubs memorialize the British Government asking for a lowering of postal rates on magazines and similar literature from Great Britain."

Better Films Wanted

A resolution from the Canadian Club of Calgary, Alberta, was presented in the interest of securing a better type of film for use in the western provinces, with a view to encouraging British ideals and sentiment and clean ideals of family life. It urged a closer cooperation between boards of censors and the public, so as to secure action along these lines. This was unanimously adopted.

Affiliation was unanimously granted to the Canadian Association of China, organized by approximately 30 chartered members on February 16, 1920, in the office of the Canadian trade commissioner at Shanghai. It was reported that this club was proceeding to secure further organization in other parts throughout China. All Canadians resident in China are eligible to membership.

DECREASE NOTED IN
NUMBER OF STRIKES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from Its Southern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—A decidedly quiet condition among Labor in industry, in spite of the trouble in Haverhill and Lynn, is substantiated by statistics for the first three quarters of this year at the offices of the State Department of Labor and Industry. Whereas for the months of January, February and March there were 41, 40 and 49 strikes respectively, or a total of 130, with 23,000 employees idle, rising to 66, 68 and 25 for the months of April, May and June, a total of 159 strikes, with 40,000 out of work, in July there were only 26 strikes, in August 15, and in September 12, a total of but 53, and a total of unemployed of only 4500. There are no strikes of magnitude now, it was stated. The reason that Labor has already taken advantage of its opportunities, and has secured its desires, was advanced for the decrease in industrial disturbances.

WHITE CLAY FOUND IN CUBA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from Its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—A large deposit of white clay, suitable for pottery and white-tile making, has been found near Candelaria, Pinar del Rio Province, Cuba, according to C. S. Estrada, sugar planter of that district, who is in New Orleans. The deposit covers about 50 acres and has been found to be from 25 to 300 feet deep, according to results of diamond drillings. This should develop into an important industry for that part of Cuba.

MAINE'S HOPE IN
ITS WATER POWERGovernor-Elect of State Pre-
dicts Splendid Development
of Manufacturing Interests by
the Safeguarding of Streams

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine—Faith in the ultimate splendid development of Maine's manufacturing interests through the safeguarding of its undeveloped water power, is expressed by Frederic H. Parkhurst, Governor-elect of the State.

"Our awakening to the importance of water power is comparatively recent," said Mr. Parkhurst. "We have been slow to grasp the fact that today this power has returned to its throne of greatness as the energy with which to drive the wheels of industry. In those early days of the last century water wheels turned all machinery. Steam was but little used. The consumption of coal in any one of our leading cities in a year today would, probably, exceed the total used in the country 100 years ago. Then coal superseded water. It marked the turning of Maine's career. 'At that time,' continued Mr. Parkhurst, 'the turbine water wheel was unknown. The wheel which drove the mill was the old-fashioned, great paddle affair which could not compete with steam and which fell by the wayside.

"Maine likewise began to fall from its high position in the manufacturing world. It continued to do so for years. Then came new conditions. Electricity came to the fore as the great energy for industrial plants. It was soon learned that the hydro-electric power was the cheapest which could be produced. Maine's star of fortune again began an ascension. It will, I believe, continue to rise.

"Maine has power sufficient to operate the machinery of an eighth of all the industries in America. This statement is based on the official statistics of the country and our own investigations in this State. Our undeveloped and undeveloped water power will do this.

"Heretofore the argument against manufacturing concerns coming to Maine has been that freight rates were prohibitive. Freight rates are excessive, I admit, but they are more than offset by this difference in cost of power. An industry can afford to pay the freight rates for the saving in power cost which Maine offers and will continue to offer in the years which are to come.

"There are hundreds of thousands of horsepower running to waste in Maine rivers and streams at this minute, but that is not going to continue forever. 'Maine is going to develop those powers. The state is going to develop them in a sane business-like way; it is going to develop them in a way that shall give the citizens of Maine the greatest good. Maine is going to take her place among the leaders of industry, because she is going to utilize every one of those resources which the Creator has so generously bestowed upon us."

CALIFORNIANS FIX
PRICE OF PRUNESSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from Its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN JOSE, California—The California Prune and Apricot Growers Association has set the market price for the 1920 crop of prunes at 11.53 cents per pound, with an estimated crop of between 150,000,000 and 200,000,000 pounds, as against 11.75 cents last year with a total crop of 245,000,000 pounds. Imperial prunes, which are the largest prunes grown, will sell at 25 cents a pound. Apricots will sell at an average of 26 cents per pound.

Although the price is slightly less than that of last year, it is still well in advance of that which the grower was able to get for his crop prior to the organization of the growers' association. Up to 1918 the highest price on record was 8 cents, and the average, from 1893 to 1918, was about 4½ cents.

California produces approximately 50 per cent of the world's prunes, and 75 per cent of its apricots, and the California Prune and Apricot Growers Association controls 75 per cent of the acreage devoted to these crops in this State.

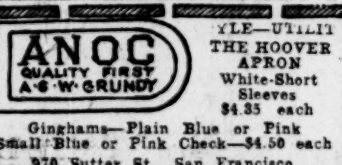


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The best that grows goes into King Arthur flour making it the highest grade flour in the United States.

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Thirty-fifth Street

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Women's Autumn Coats
and Coat Wraps

will take place Monday on the Third Floor

EXCEPTIONAL VALUE will be offered in

COATS of velvetyne, trimmed with fur; COAT WRAPS of bolivia, trimmed with fur; and COAT WRAPS of marvella and cashmirtyne, with self-trimming; all beautifully made, silk-lined throughout, and very specially priced at

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The materials employed in making these Outergarments are genuinely all wool, featuring several of the season's most fashionable shades

For Monday

An Important Sale of
Women's Silk Frocks

(sizes 34 to 44)

in smart autumn models developed in soft satin (some of them effectively embroidered in color)

offering extraordinary value at

\$38.00

(Ready-to-wear Dresses, Third Floor)

For Monday

A Sale of Ribbons

at remarkably low prices

comprising

Satin Jacquard Ribbons

for lingerie purposes; a charming design, in white, pink or blue; all of, exceptional quality:

No. 1 No. 1 1-2 No. 2 to No. 9
60c., 75c., \$1.10 to 2.85

per piece of 10 yards

Also

Taffeta Moire Ribbons

of fine quality; 6 1-8 inches wide, in a variety of the wanted shades, as well as all-white and all-black

at 55c. per yard

(Sale on the First Floor)

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A Special Offering of
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(finely tailored; sizes 34 to 46)

presenting several of the newest models

fashioned of superior-quality all-wool materials; the coats all lined with silk

exceptionally priced at

\$68.00 & \$85.00

The \$85.00 Suits are effectively trimmed with fur.

(Ready-to-wear Suits, Third Floor)

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Small Furs

for all occasions

are awaiting selection in the Department on the Third Floor

All the newest models in Fur Collars, Scarfs and Stoles are embraced in this lavish assemblage; including the one- and two-skin Animal Scarfs that are so much in demand for wearing with the smart Autumn tailleurs.

Among the many choice and beautiful furs represented in the collection are Silver Foxes, Russian Sables, Hudson Bay Sables, Mink, Mole, Stone and Baum Martens, and Kolinsky.

The Department for Catalogue Merchandise

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offers special facilities for the selection of

Smart, Practical Autumn Clothes

for Women, Misses and the Younger Set

(Thirty-fifth Street Elevator)

PRINTERS STILL AT ODDS

By most of us the New York strike of magazine and job printers of last fall is almost forgotten. We remember that this was an "outlaw" strike, that the printers were the first of the long line of "outlaw" strikers to call themselves "vacationists," and that after a long and bitterly fought struggle, the employers, with the help of the international officers of the unions, won. During the strike it was said many times that they must win in order to preserve labor discipline and prove the good faith of trade agreements; this argument served many of the employers to endure the heavy losses which the strike caused them. When the strike was finally over, we assumed that the point had been made, and that hereafter the printers would be good. Then we stopped thinking of the matter, with some relief.

The defeated printers, however, did not forget. In fact, so lively is their memory that the aftermath of the struggle is by no means cleared away yet, and from the ruins a new flame of revolt threatens to spring this fall. In New York at the moment a strike of the pressmen seems almost inevitable on October 1. But that will be merely an incident in a long series of events connected with the struggle of the rank and file for the control of the union, which began before the strike of a year ago, and has continued unabated since.

For the sake of clarity, it is necessary to go back a little in the history of the printers' unions, even at the risk of repeating an old tale. In the spring of 1919, 23 locals of the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union, from a number of the larger cities, representing a majority of the membership, held what came to be known as the Chicago Conference, to discuss the affairs of the union. They believed that its finances were being improperly handled, and that certain funds were being illegally diverted. They charged the president, Maj. George L. Berry, had altered the laws of the union in order to maintain himself in power. In particular they objected to an innovation by which, instead of the election of officers by a direct referendum of the membership, an indirect referendum was substituted, which operated in such a way that the large city locals did not have a voting strength proportional to their membership. Through this indirect system the small-town locals, which are more easily controlled by the general officers, were given the ascendancy. One city local had already taken legal action against the officers in the matter of finance, and the others at the conference supported that action. They also laid plans for a general housecleaning.

The next event of importance occurred when the president postponed the regular national convention, scheduled for June, 1919, on the ground that it conflicted with the American Federation of Labor convention in Atlantic City. He postponed the convention, however, to a date more than a year ahead. The rank and file of the pressmen did not quite like the savor of that action.

The International Conference Council

In the meantime the international officers of the five important printing trades unions had met with the large employers' associations and formed the International Conference Council for the industry, an organization very much along the lines of the Whitley Councils in England. The rank and file had not ordered this action, and were not represented through the high officials. At the conference it was informally agreed that the 44-hour week should go into effect in May, 1921, although but one section of the employers—the closed shop division—took formal action in the matter. The others now state that they were not bound by this agreement, and there is a strong movement on foot to postpone indefinitely the inauguration of the shorter week. A recent bulletin of the Employing Printers of America states that "a 44-hour week at this time is an economic crime," and asserts that the closed shop division took the action it did "hoping to hold off the strike in New York City."

For the New York locals were already negotiating for the shorter week, and for a substantial increase in wages. They did not ask the assistance or the approval of the international officers in their negotiations, for their agreements automatically would expire on October 1, and they hoped to win prestige by being the first to gain the new concession. They did not intend to wait until 1921. If they should win, it would be easier to unseat the undesirable officers when the next election came around. Major Berry, however, came to New York, accompanied by Marsden G. Scott, president of the International Typographical Union, and injected himself into the negotiations with the purpose of defeating the efforts of the local leaders. In doing so he was supported by the letter of the union law. Nevertheless, so much resentment was aroused by his appearance that the strike broke out almost immediately. The two international presidents at once denounced the strike, and set to work to help the employers to break it. The result was the long interruption of printing which created so much comment last fall.

After the defeat of the strike, the offending local officers and active members were expelled from the Pressmen's Union by the international president, and the locals were "reorganized." That is, they were forced to adopt new headquarters, and instead of being allowed to elect officers, they were placed under the control of "stewards" appointed by the central office. The administration also appoints their delegates to the central labor bodies and to the national convention. All their funds above a small amount must be turned in to the central office. The locals continue to

exist merely because the pressmen must have union cards in order to work in shops with which the international officials have reached an agreement. Their dues are not voluntary contributions to a voluntary association, but tribute to the central office, paid so that they may hold their jobs.

The Union Within the Union

Of course spirited men are not happy under such an arrangement. As a symbol of their independence, they still maintain their old headquarters, and voluntarily contribute, in addition to their regular dues and assessments, enough to maintain the salaries and expenses of their expelled local officers. These officers publish a journal, The Pressroom Workers, in which they discuss union affairs. Though they have no connection with the national headquarters, and no recognition by the employers, they are still the main power with the rank and file. They maintain a connection with the other locals who took part in the Chicago conference, and in many important printing centers a visiting New York printer is not in good standing with the union without a card from the unofficial local. It is a sort of American parallel for the Sinn Féin government in Ireland.

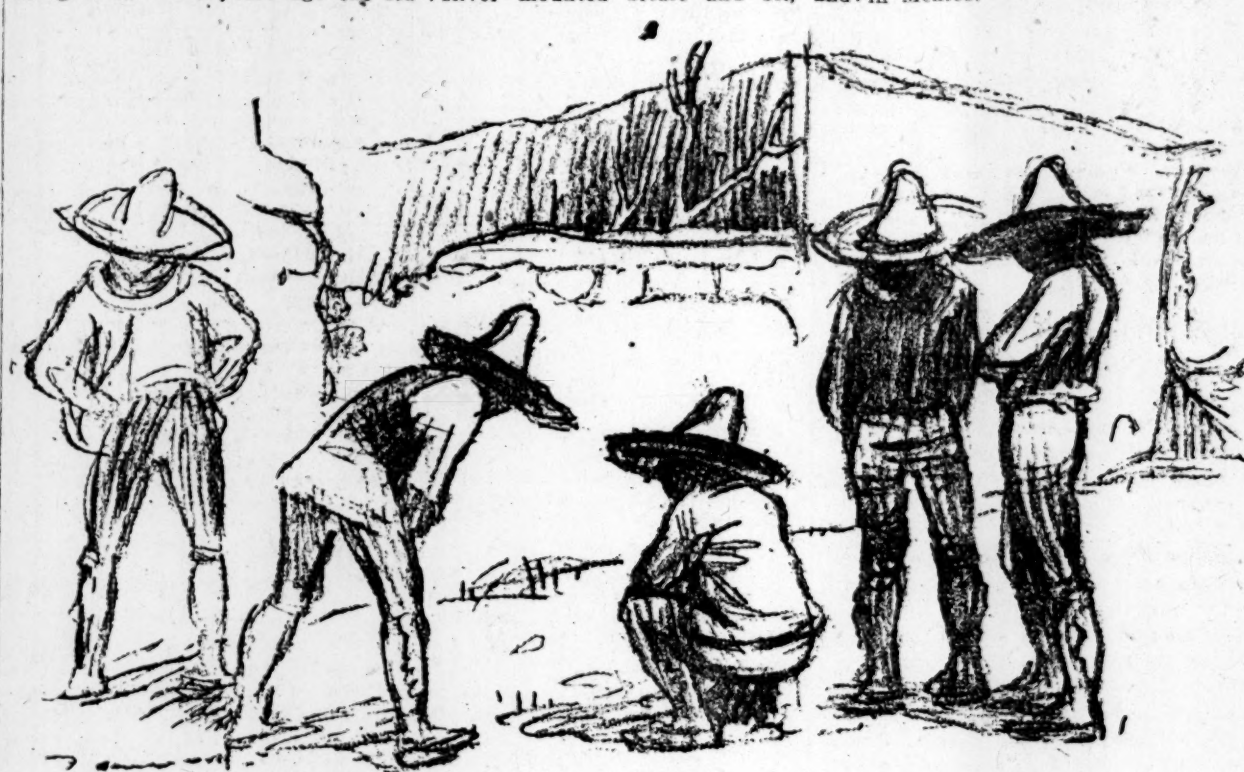
Not many months after the strike, the Typographical Union held an election for president. There the popular referendum is still in force, and Marsden G. Scott, although before the strike he had not been unpopular with the membership, was defeated by a majority of 1440. His successor, John McParland, was the candidate of the radicals, and had supported the vacationists. McParland was born in Australia, emigrated to America in 1888, and became a citizen in 1896. He was active in union affairs, holding several subordinate offices. In 1908 he returned to Australia, where he worked at his trade, and became first vice-president of the Melbourne union. In 1914 he worked in England, and later returned to America, where he has been employed in New York as a member of "Big Six." He is a progressive leader of the English type.

Then came the election of the Pressmen's Union. Fifteen thousand of the radicals, approximately, had either seceded from the union entirely—as in Chicago—or were disfranchised. Yet the popular vote went against Major Berry by 13,022 to 9307. Nevertheless, owing to his indirect electoral system, he was reelected by a vote of 260 to 171. The small-town locals carried the day.

The convention of the Typographical Union, held in August, turned out to be still in the hands of the conserva-

THE RURALES OF MEXICO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Of great interest to all Americans who ever have lived in Mexico—and there were at one time 60,000 of them—comes the word from the Land of Mañana that the Rurales are being reorganized. Ten years ago the Ru-



Bandits Diaz reformed with a uniform, a gun and a worth-while job

rales, about 8000 in number, were being compared by military and police experts with the Canadian Northwest Mounted and the Texas Rangers; today there are possibly 500 of them, held in Mexico City, as the nucleus of the new corps, which Provisional President Adolfo de la Huerta has announced, will consist of 10 regiments, or approximately 12,000 men. The Rurales were organized in 1878 by Porfirio Diaz, who had just succeeded in establishing himself as president in Mexico City. The country was overrun then, as now, with small parties of highwaymen, bandits and other malcontents operating under the name of revolutionists—revolutionists. The practical mind of Diaz

thigh length leather boots for use in the nopal flats and mesquite tangles of northern Mexico. Arms were a carbine, two revolvers and the ever-present machete, the long, wide-bladed, heavy-handed weapon with which the Mexican native cuts his wood, builds his house, digs his drainage ditch, spans his children or attacks his enemy, and on which, with equal facility, he can bake his tortillas, fry his frijoles or broil his meat. Its uses are more varied, if possible, than those of the claymore, and the best machetes, made in Spain, cost figures comparable with the Toledo blades of other days.

Off on his expeditions, the Rurales had no restrictions except those imposed by their own officers, a general of division being in charge of the whole force, which was divided into companies of approximately 120 men, and an effort was made to have at least one company in each state capital all the time, with the remaining companies scattered on police work along the border, and in the mountains of Sonora, Tepic, Tabasco, Quintana Roo and other states and territories where the Indians were giving occasional trouble. In time, and a very short time, the tireless activities of these Rurales, who came to take great pride in their position and their authority, made the whole of Mexico's 800,000 square miles so safe that the writer has ridden on horseback over more than half of it—and the wilder half at that—with no arms but a camera, sleeping where night overtook him, mingling with Indians, halfbreeds and Mexicans who showed not the slightest inclination to rob him. This, however, was 10 years ago, and it could not be done today, though it is likely that it can be done again, after the Rurales have been reorganized. At present, the roving bandit-rebel bands are in about the same number and condition they were when the Rurales were organized in 1878, and the same amnesty, with the same terms, has been offered them to join the Rurales once more.

During the successive revolutions in Mexico, since the downfall of Diaz in 1910-11, the Rurales have been absorbed into the forces of various factions, and have returned to banditry. Their broad-brimmed som-

breros, always of heavy gray cloth, heavily incrustated with silver, and quite distinct from the French caps and the German helmets of the regular army, all but disappeared from Mexico's landscapes. Now, however, these picturesque lawbreakers, converted into the most ardent preservers of the peace and upholders of the law, are coming back, and if their reorganization is as successful as their organization was 42 years ago, banditry will soon be at an end in Mexico.

THEATERS

"The Blue Bonnet"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
"Blue Bonnet," comedy of the Texas plains in three acts, by George Scarborough, produced at the Princess Theater, New York City, under the direction of Messrs. Lee and J. J. Shubert, evening of August 23, 1920. The cast: Billy Burleson.....Ernest Truex Hope Hilmyer.....Mona Thomas Jep Clayton.....Edgar Nelson Cuca.....Maria Zicardi Miss Sallie Jenkins.....Helen Lowell Judge Stegall.....Robert Harrison Terry Mack.....Richard Taber Mrs. Gilstrap.....Mattie Keene Jim Cooksey.....Nell Burton

NEW YORK, New York.—The production of Mr. Scarborough's play of frontier life in Texas is chiefly significant as giving an opportunity for an actor of quiet manner and subdued style, Mr. Truex, to interpret a boisterous, broad-gauge part. Students of the drama who have never understood how it was that the small Mr. Garrick did the great things attributed to him, might get some solution of their quandary by studying the man who impersonates the cowboy in "Blue Bonnet." Quite a new note is struck in Broadway methods in this artist's portrait of the rustic hero who by turns disputes with spinster, quarrels with soldier and argues with lawyer, and holds his own in every scene without swaggering, swash-buckling or shouting.

The plot of the piece is somewhat like that of the play from Spain, entitled "Spanish Love," which is running at a house in the neighborhood of the Princess Theater. Two young fellows, Billy, the cowboy, and Terry, the soldier, are in love with Blue Bonnet, and the boys themselves have to decide which shall have her, for she is fairly well pleased with both. First by fighting and afterward by friendly conference, they determine that the cowboy, who has been brought up on the ranch with the girl, rather than the soldier, who is a visitor merely, from far-off New York, is the deserving one.

Mr. Truex is the only actor in the cast possessing marked individuality. His associates are all types, working, evidently, more according to the stage manager's regulations than according to their own independent convictions. They all show thorough schooling, however, both in speaking their lines and in representing their characters.

LIQUOR RESTRICTION SOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
LONDON, Ontario.—Temperance workers in this part of Ontario are advocating the immediate enforcement of the "Sandy bill" as a temporary measure to remedy conditions which exist at the international boundary, with regard to the traffic in liquor. The Sandy bill is a measure passed in the Ontario Legislature, but not yet applied, which would make it illegal to obtain liquor by the present

short-circuit method. That is to say, an order sent to Montreal for liquor would have to be filled from Montreal instead of being filled from a London or Windsor warehouse. The provincial government cannot prevent the inter-provincial shipments, but it can stop the system by which it is delivered direct. It is believed there would not be so much liquor ordered if the purchaser had to wait for his shipment to come from Quebec. The only objection on the part of the temperance forces to putting the Sandy measure into effect is that they believe conditions would be so much improved that voters would be apathetic when it came to the referendum on the importation of liquor.

COST OF LIVING IN CANADA DECREASES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—Indications of a downward trend in the cost of living are furnished by the monthly statistics of the Department of Labor here. The department reports further that, internationally, the ebb has commenced. In Japan, for instance, it is stated that the index figure which stood at 425 has now dropped to 359, while in other countries similar decreases are predicted. There have been some recoveries, but in most cases the decreases have been steadily maintained.

In the Dominion the index figure for wholesale prices took a record drop, falling five points. This is equivalent to a 5 per cent drop in wholesale prices, and a 3 per cent drop in retail costs. The index number for the month was 330.2, as compared with 346.5 for July; 349.3 for June; 301.1 for August of 1919; and 136.3 for August of 1914. The decrease has been largely due to lower levels in fruit and vegetables of which there is an abundant crop. In retail prices, the average cost of a weekly family budget (including rent and fuel) in some 60 cities of the Dominion was \$16.42, as compared with \$16.84 in July, \$14.43 in August of 1919, and \$7.63 in August of 1914. This budget includes staple foods and necessities (not including boots and shoes and clothing) for an average family of five.

VILLE DE PARIS
SEVENTH AT OLIVE
B. H. DYAS CO.
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

AUTHENTIC
SPORTS APPAREL
for
Women and Misses
ENGLISH SPORTS
APPAREL SHOP
Fifth Floor



A Mexican rural and his mount ready for duty

tives by a small majority. It is expected that the next convention will show the effects of McParland's administration—for he has not yet been inaugurated. The insurgents in the Pressmen's Union are, under the circumstances, almost hopeless of controlling their convention, which is now in session. But the battle is not over. If the "stewards" of the New York pressmen do not gain for them what they expect in the new October agreement—and the stewards do not show many signs of activity—the pressmen will certainly strike, under their outlawed leaders. What will happen next nobody can tell. The suits of the large locals against the national administration are still in court. If a favorable decision is reached in them, the administration may be ousted and the radicals welcomed home. But if the radical majority does not eventually win control, there is sure to be a new union. The situation in this respect is almost exactly analogous to that which existed when the insurgent locals of the United Garment Workers formed the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, which has since, in spite of the opposition of the old union and the American Federation of Labor, become one of the most powerful organizations in the country, and has completely eclipsed the parent body. The pressmen are reluctant to make a new split in the labor movement, but this example will fill them with courage in case they can enforce democratic control in no other way.

conceived the idea that these men would be willing to leave their wild, uncertain lives if they could be given employment along kindred lines. He offered amnesty to all, certain rights of land homestead, and organization into the Rural Guards, a nation-wide organization, obedient only to the federal government, to whom state lines should be no barrier in the pursuit of their duties, and whose pay should be the highest, at that time, of any soldiers in the world.

At first only a few of the bolder of these men surrendered. These Diaz organized, uniformed, armed, mounted and awarded lands of their choice for the homes of their families. Then he sent them out into the remote parts of the country as recruiting agents for the Rurales—as the Rural Guards soon came to be known—and they speedily brought in the other "revolutionists." Pay of these men was put at 1 peso a day, their food, equipment, ammunition and feed for their horses. The famous McClellan saddle, just then coming into general use in the west, was imported by thousands for these Rurales, and for nearly 20 years they were the only Latin-American soldiers who rode naturally, in a big saddle, as the cowboy and the American cavalryman ride, and not as the French or German cavalry ride, jockey-fashion.

The Rurales were dressed in gray, tight-fitting jacket trousers, short bolero jackets, soft shirts of a material

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LOS ANGELES

Wool Ty-Ons at \$8.75

Shetland, Wool Ty-Ons in drop-stitch weave. Colors: Orchid, orange, beige, white, turquoise, brown, scarlet, salmon, La France, navy and black.

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A new papeterie in our Fine Stationery Department comes in the tints as well as white with deep panelling, bordered in colors and gold. 24 sheets paper, 24 envelopes to box. Moderately priced, per box, \$1.35.

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LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

CAMPAIGN TO STOP
NEEDLESS NOISES

New York Health Commissioner
Believes It Possible to Eliminate
Many Loud and Discordant
Sounds in the City Streets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—A campaign to reduce unnecessary street noises is being undertaken by Dr. Royal S. Copeland, commissioner of health, and by the police department in cooperation with him. Dr. Copeland told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that he believed that the comfort and happiness of those who live or engage in business in this city would be greatly increased were loud and discordant noises eliminated as far as possible. And he believes that it will prove possible to eliminate a great many of them.

There is altogether too much noise made by automobile horns, open mufflers, and steam engines, and much of this could be stopped. We have no definite plans yet, but we have commenced a careful investigation of these noises and the possibility of eliminating or lessening them. We shall first take the numbers of automobiles which we believe make unnecessary noise and try a policy of moral suasion. If that does not produce results we shall try to work out and secure legislation that will. We shall have to feel our way along; we cannot make definite plans yet; they will be formulated gradually as we discover the causes of various kinds of noise and the possibilities of lessening them.

"Take riveting, for example. I have received many complaints about the great discomfort felt in offices and homes adjoining buildings in process of erection, where the noise made by the riveting is almost unbearable. We are having experts look into that to see if it is in any way possible to lessen it. We feel quite certain that much of the noise made by steam engines is unnecessary. We shall do our best to lessen that also. "I have already succeeded in getting into the city's sanitary code provisions that automobiles and other motor vehicles shall be so constructed that the exhaust will discharge into a muffler or other device that will prevent loud or explosive noises; similar prohibition regarding boats and other water craft in and about New York; also prohibition of disturbing bells, gongs, and animal noises. But still there is too much noise in this city and I mean to put a stop to as much of it as possible."

GUATEMALA FRIENDLY
TO UNITED STATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Guatemala's purpose to cultivate close relations with the United States is pointed out in a note which Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State, has received from the special mission of Guatemala, under date of September 18, formally announcing that Don Carlos Herrera has assumed office as the constitutional President of that government. The note follows:

"I have the honor to inform Your Excellency that I have received a cable message from my government directing me to inform Your Excellency that on the 15th day of September, before the National Assembly, Señor Don Carlos Herrera took possession of the constitutional presidency of the Republic for the presidential term, an event that was received by general satisfaction in the country, where most complete peace happily prevails. I am further directed to express to Your Excellency the earnest wish of the government and people of Guatemala to continue to cultivate relations of loyal and sincere friendship with the government and people of the United States and President Herrera's purpose to make them more and more close and cordial. (Signed)

"LUIS TOLEDO HERRERA"

FRUIT WASTED BY
LACK OF PICKERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Reports coming from various up-state districts say that while city dwellers are paying exorbitant prices for fruit and vegetables, in the rural regions fruit, particularly, is going to waste in great quantities because there is no one to pick it. Scarcity and the high cost of farm labor is preventing the farmer from obtaining sufficient help. But another and most potent reason is that the price that he receives for his fruit is too small to pay the cost of production. Bumper crops are reported this year. But the city-dweller knows that only as he reads it in the newspapers or in agricultural reports. He sees no evidence of it in the prices charged him at the fruit stand or grocer's.

WINE GRAPE PRICES HIGH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—The competition among buyers from the east of wine grapes has been so great that the price of \$50 set by the Growers Association as a base figure, has more than doubled, and in some cases has soared to \$150 and \$150 for grapes of special quality.

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MUSIC IN SPAIN

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

It is not here proposed to deal with Spanish music, but with the music which is being performed in Spain at the present time. One can safely say that there are numbers of persons who think that no other music is made in Spain than such as accompanies the dances or the folk songs, and that the guitars and the castanets constitute the only instrumental resources of the Iberian peninsula. So far from this being the case, Madrid has two symphonic orchestras, one of older date—the Orquesta Sinfónica, which is conducted by Señor Arbos, and which tours the provincial towns, from Sevilla to San Sebastian, and from Cordoba to Barcelona, part of the year; the other a more recent organization—the Orquesta Filarmónica—able to stand comparison with the other for excellence of performance and the happy choice of works which figure in its programs. This orchestra, which was founded two or three years ago, is now safely established and is supported by the Sociedad de Bellas Artes, a kind of literary and artistic club in Madrid. Its conductor, to whom is due the merit of a great part of its success, is Perez Casas, a prominent young composer, author of chamber music and symphonic works, among others the "Suite Murcienne," one of the first achievements of modern Spanish music for orchestra, which is still today, with the "Cataloni" of Albeniz, the "Nocturnes" of Manuel de Falla, and the "Procession del Rocio" of Joaquín Turina, one of the best works of that kind.

If Perez Casas is an excellent composer, he is no less good a conductor of concerts than any of those one meets in the big musical centers. He has made of the Orquesta Filarmónica one of the best ensembles in Europe. Recently the writer heard him perform, with Edouard Risler as pianist, the admirable and already classical "Symphonie sur un thème montagnard" of Vincent d'Indy, and a warmer and fresher interpretation could not have been given. This young orchestra could easily get out of hand, but the strict discipline of Perez Casas keeps them safely to the right road. Madrid has, in consequence, an orchestra at its disposal which can be compared with those of Chevierville, Colonne or Pasdelou in Paris, with the Augousto in Rome, the Concertgebouw in Amsterdam, or the Philharmonic Society and the Queen's Hall Orchestra in London.

The public in Madrid lean more and more to serious programs. Recently one has seen an audience of 1000 persons listening attentively to the last notes of a concert, the program of which consisted of three of Beethoven's piano concertos. The newest works, French, Russian or German, always find hearers ready to admire, discuss or criticize.

Two concert societies divide the tendencies and sympathies of the public. There is the Sociedad Filarmónica, a long-established society, which has a more classical and conservative tendency, and in which modernism is limited to the works of Wagner, Richard Strauss and all that resemble them in any way. The other, founded in 1915, is the Sociedad Nacional de Musica, which unites composers and amateurs whose taste extends to the modern Spanish music, and to the most advanced French, English, Italian and Russian works.

Manuel de Falla, who returned to Spain in 1915 after a long stay in France, has gathered round him the youngest and most ardent among the music lovers in Madrid. Since 1915 the Sociedad Nacional de Musica has given more than 70 concerts, mostly of chamber music. Its programs are composed with exemplary taste and method and generally contain one-third of Spanish works, one-third of classical works, the last third consisting of modern foreign compositions. The arrangement of these programs is given to a committee which counts among its members composers like Manuel de Falla, Perez Casas, Conrado del Campo, Amadeu Vives, and as chairman, Miguel Salvador, who is also the chairman of the Orquesta Filarmónica, and one of the most ardent "aficionados" of modern music. Adolfo Salazar is the secretary, and this gifted composer and musical critic of the great daily newspaper, El Sol, writes all the analytical notices. These notices show a taste and understanding far above what one generally sees in this kind of publication.

At the concerts of the Sociedad Nacional the tendencies are rather antagonistic to the big effects of modern German music; they go back to Mozart, Bach, or Haydn, or to Beethoven or Schumann, and forward to Ravel, Stravinsky or Eugene Goossens, rather than to Strauss or Scriabin. Thus the two societies, Filarmónica and Nacional, admirably balance one another and provide an eager public with musical opportunities of every sort. The performances of the Sociedad Nacional are, on the whole, first rate; the novelty of a great part of the works on their programs makes this organization a pioneer society which inspires the sympathy of interpreters who are the champions of modern music; such pianists as Ricardo Vines, or Arthur Rubinstein, singers like Madame Aga Labowska, Madame Alvar or Madame Madeleine Gresle, or composers like Manuel de Falla, or Joaquín Turina.

Founded on the same lines as the Société Nationale de Musique in Paris, the Sociedad Nacional de Musica has succeeded, though not without great tact and cleverness, in spreading amongst its members the good will and enthusiasm that exists on its committee. These members are no less than 300 in number, and they prove

that music in its most modern forms is very much alive in Madrid.

Even the municipal bands show in their choice of programs a taste which is rare in instrumental societies of that kind. In the beautiful frame of the park El Retiro the writer recently heard a concert of the Banda Municipal de Madrid, not an exceptional concert, but an ordinary one which is given every Sunday morning. The program consisted of the "Romance" of Beethoven, fragments of "La Llama" of Usandizaga, the young Basque composer, the "Don Juan" of Strauss, and lastly the symphonic interludes of Manuel de Falla's opera "La Vida Breve." The whole was excellently performed.

Recitals are not so numerous as in Paris or in London, which is scarcely to be regretted, since large numbers do not prove that the best music is always given. The pianists and the singers who come to give recitals are not all perfect, but the press shows a frankness in its criticism that is not so usual in the more northern countries; and good artists and good works are sure to find response in Madrid from both the public and the press.

TWO VIOLINISTS

New Activities of Kubelik and Elman

The contemporaneous announcement that two famous violinists, Jan Kubelik and Mischa Elman, contemplate early withdrawal from the public platform for a season of indeterminate length—the first to devote himself to music publishing, and the second to composing—are to say the least, curious and interesting, and may not be without special significance. One can readily imagine that even the most popular of the favored group of public artists may in time grow tired of breathing the atmosphere of adulation. For these it is natural to seek a periodic retreat and become normal human beings again.

Indeed few is the number of these favored servants of the public, these idols of the multitude, who have the firmness to remain unaffected by popularity and unspoil by success, who yield nothing of their integrity to the plaudits of their "milieu" and preserve unsullied their simplicity and native worth of character. If Mischa Elman can turn his genius to the production of vital original work and if Kubelik can serve his generation by the publication and diffusion of music of high quality, both will serve their generation and enrich mankind.

The literature of the violin, judged purely on solo music, is far from extensive and is notably inferior to that of the piano. On the orchestral side, and in quartet and chamber music, generally, it is surpassingly rich, but in poetical pieces and works of true feeling and fine imagination, it depends mainly upon the compositions of three composers who were themselves violinists, Spohr, Vieuxtemps and Wieniawski, whose chief merits are represented by the subordinate qualities of sentiment, superficial brilliance and fantastic invention, and who cannot be ranked with first-magnitude stars of musical composition. Paganini and Ernst, equally accomplished producers of theatrical showpieces, hardly count as serious composers. All these violinists have the special gift of writing well, in a purely technical sense, for their instrument, because they were performers of rare skill; and, if they had not much to say, they knew exactly how to say it and how to exploit the full resources of their instrument in a sense that Beethoven and Brahms did not. It is in the substance of their message, not in its form, that the deficiency lies.

Joachim's more massive personality is revealed in the Hungarian Concerto and in two or three smaller pieces, but he preferred to figure as the genius of interpretation and the founder of a school of classical performers rather than as a producer. Elgar is perhaps the only present-day composer of high standing, with a player's practical knowledge of violin technique, who has contributed anything of permanent interest to its literature, and even he has not specialized in compositions for the violin. Assuredly there is plenty of room for Mischa Elman and all other aspirants. In this field, for there is an abundant welcome awaiting the Chopin of violin music whenever and wherever he shall raise his head and unfold his standard.

Respecting the more prosaic matter of the publishing of music, one can only wish Kubelik well. He is a man of monetary as well as other and more artistic resources, and he may achieve much in removing the reproach that publishers will not touch good music unless it carries the promise of popularity. Many composers fail to find publishers for this reason, and their best work remains in manuscript. This is, to say the least, unfortunate. The business of publishing of both books and music is conditioned mainly by commercial considerations. This is inevitable, and until some new and altruistic methods are imparted into the business by disinterested patrons of musical art, must remain the governing factor.

It is within the power of men like Kubelik to set the old commercial ideas aside and be governed not by popular expectations but by intrinsic artistic values. There are many composers, besides Mr. Arnold Bax, whose works are shelved, and the quality of whose inspiration can only be guessed at; men of genius and imagination, who have never had their chance because of the fear of risking capital in making their works known to the public. The Carnegie Trust has done something to supply the needful link, but there is abundant scope for private enterprise of the kind that Kubelik appears to contemplate.

ORCHESTRAL AND CHORAL MUSIC

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Notwithstanding the fact that most American cities possess a number of choral organizations and that nearly every small town has at least one such society, the standards of choral music in America are sadly deficient and far below those set by the orchestral organizations. In other words, while there are many performances, and a great quantity of choral music is constantly being sung all over the United States, only rarely are performances on a highly artistic plane, performances which can stand the acid test of unlimited and impartial criticism. The whole interest of the moneyed classes seems to be put into orchestral music and into opera. The orchestral organizations have come to be the pets of the musical public at the expense of the choral organizations. No doubt the choral societies are doing a great and lasting good in encouraging an interest in music in those who would not come in contact with great music in any other way, so that in no sense, is even the poorest of these valueless, but there is definite need of choruses of the finest type in all of our American cities. With such choruses it would be possible to give the greatest choral works—those with orchestral accompaniment, and those, both ancient and modern, religious and secular, of the capella style, which, after all is duly considered, is the real, pure, and true choral style.

The performances of such works in the majority of cases at the present time is mediocre, to say the least. Choruses are encouraged as far as possible by the local newspapers, in which the criticism is often offered by a writer who knows very little of the ideals of choral style at its best. A self-satisfied and uninspiring attitude on the part of the chorus and the conductor is only too often the result. When an orchestra is employed it is always a "scratch" group, recruited from several orchestras, perhaps, and at most the players get one, or perhaps, two rehearsals before the singers. The result is a mediocre performance. This is a common situation. Even the Bach Choir at Bethlehem has not until this year been able to have proper rehearsal with the orchestra. In other words, the work of many months of preparation is dependent at the last moment upon the orchestra men, who almost are—perhaps are—reading the score at sight. The impossibility of this situation from the artistic standpoint is ludicrous.

Where the orchestra maintains a chorus and thus is enabled to have a sufficient number of rehearsals of the singers and players, the conductor still has to depend upon a group of amateurs, business people who can attend rehearsals only at certain hours, and who, at the last moment, may absent themselves from a performance on account of business duties, which must have first call upon their time. Rules and regulations may be made very rigid, but after all the conductor is dependent upon these people, and cannot demand too much from them, or be too severe with them. This case came up only recently with the embarrassing result that individuals dropped from the chorus early in the season for irregular attendance later were sought out and requested to return to save the presentation of an important work having its initial performance. This is the reverse of the condition mentioned above, but both are equally lamentable.

There is great need for the establishment of choruses of expert singers in all prominent cities and towns, choruses which would consist of trained singers paid for attending a sufficient number of rehearsals to enable them to perform well any choral work, with or without accompaniment. In other words, to provide a choral unit which would at once be on par with the orchestral unit, if there were one, and if not, would excel in beauty of performance in the capella style. A poor attempt at this plan is made in New York City, where nearly every choral society pays part of its members, while the Musical Art Society pays its entire chorus, and it, therefore, has become one of the important choruses in the country.

However, in the majority of these choruses it is again the question of combining business with pleasure, and rehearsals and results are dependent upon business hours, and the languor which exists after a day's toil in the business world. Fancy, if you will, one of these choruses practicing every day for two or three hours, as the orchestras do, or, stretching the imagination still further, imagine them on a tour each season, as the orchestras tour each year. These things are impossible, of course, and as long as they remain impossible choral music in the United States will remain of little moment.

It is not the fault of the conductors, for many of them work assiduously at their tasks, but it is the lack of genuine interest in choral music. There is a half-hearted sort of interest in a certain kind of choral music which does exist. It is not this popular type which is meant, but the interest in the finest and most inspiring works from the pen of the great master musicians, dating back to the wonderful writing of the early churchmen down to the present day—the music of many nations.

It seems as though inspiration in choral music in America was to come from afar, or from some secluded section of the country, rather than from the great cities. The founding of the Russian Cathedral Choir in New York City, under the direction of John T. Gorkhoff, former co-worker with A. D. Kastalsky at the Synodal Choir in Moscow, opened the ears of

music lovers as to how choral music might sound. This choir has had, and is now having through the publication of Russian Choruses, a great influence upon American music. Likewise the St. Olaf's Choir brought forth much praise and, no doubt, had good effect in inspiring others to better work. But such events are the exception, too spasmodic. What is needed are permanent choruses under able conductors.

The churches have the same indifferent attitude toward music in many cases. Fortunately there are exceptions, and these places tower high above the others in artistic strength and importance. The church was the early progenitor of all music, and she ought never to let her standards fall below those of the secular field. Those churches which, in face of almost insurmountable difficulties, endeavor to maintain a boy choir, are doing more to injure choral music and the interest of the individual in such music, than it is possible to estimate. A mixed choir may be badly lacking, but under the same conditions a boy choir is worse, and a quarter, no matter how fine the voices may be, is unimportant, on account of its great limitations and the personal appeal. Church authorities should never forget that music has a wonderful message for those who know and understand it, and that it can preach many a sermon; and, too, that it is something of the highest order, a something of which we really know little, notwithstanding its closest association with human life.

There seems to be no question but that the orchestral organizations have the field at present, and that it is hoped their standards may be maintained. It is also to be hoped that those who are financially able to support musical organizations will some day come to realize the importance of fine choral organizations. There is a wealth of choral music, almost unknown and unheard, equal in artistic beauty to any orchestral works. Literally, hundreds of those fine compositions of the early centuries, as well as those of the modern schools, are never heard, because, under existing conditions, no choral conductor would hazard a performance.

There should not be laid aside any more than the great symphonies should be laid aside. For, after all, the human voice was the first instrument, and choral music has just as great a message as orchestral music, and sometimes a greater one. An adequate rendition of a choral work has an inspiring effect that it is difficult to match in the instrumental field. Those who heard the famous Russian Cathedral Choir, mentioned above, will not soon forget its message—a message which went straight to the hearts of the listeners in a way that was remarkable and almost unprecedented. Trained singers have the same right to demand remuneration as trained orchestra men have, and no city would think of maintaining anything but the highest type of orchestra. Why not the highest type of chorus under similar conditions?

If America could have some choruses organized along these lines, the choral standards of the country would rise and America could then take a forefront place in this respect as we have in so many business and professional activities.

MUSIC IN MANCHESTER FREE TRADE HALL

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

MANCHESTER, England.—The musical public of Manchester are greatly relieved to know that the historic Free Trade Hall has every likelihood of being acquired by the City Council and held in trust for the community. For many months it has been thought that the hall, which was built to commemorate the success of the agitation for free trade in 1846, and in which Gladstone, Cobden, and Bright have often lifted up their voices, was about to be taken over by a financial syndicate and changed either into a music hall or a picture house. Every share that came into the market was quietly purchased although the directors of the hall, feeling that their office was a kind of trusteeship, had agreed that under no circumstances would they declare a dividend of more than 5 per cent per annum. They have shown their public spirit by offering the hall to the City Council for £90,000, a relatively small sum, and the Town Hall committee have this week recommended its acceptance.

To the music lover the Free Trade Hall is charged with a thousand associations. For 40 years Sir Charles Hallé conducted his weekly orchestral concerts there and played scores of solos, frequently associated with Lady Hallé, Patti, and Dr. Joachim.

After Hallé came Dr. Richter, who for more than 10 years gave such orchestral interpretations as could not be heard elsewhere in England. The symphonies of Beethoven and the music of Wagner received memorable readings. The choral concerts given there are second only to the purely orchestral. Sims Reeves and Santley, Mme. Lemmens-Sherrington and Mme. Patey formed a quartet of soloists for "The Messiah" which has never been surpassed and their visits were in the nature of an annual event. At the ballad concerts, given by Edward de Jong and later by Mr. Percy Harrison, Patti was a regular visitor, and Trebelli-Battini, Christine Nielsen and Albani, occasional ones. In these later years, the Free Trade Hall has resounded to the tones of Caruso as it did in an earlier day to those of Joseph Maas and Edward Lloyd.

To lovers of the piano and its music, the Free Trade Hall is particularly rich in associations with great names and performances. The writer heard Rubinstein play two recitals there and witnessed a scene of enthusiasm at a concert by him unequalled before or since. Rubinstein was less accurate

than many others, and people who love to count the wrong notes had grounds for fault-finding; but he was the greatest pianist who ever played in the Free Trade Hall and probably second only to Liszt on the roll of fame. Many other fine players have been heard there, and one specially thinks of Pachmann and Paderewski, of Sophie Mentes and Espioff, of Busoni and Harold Bauer, of Carreflo and Cortot, of Sauer and Stavenhagen, of Rosenthal and Reisenauer, of d'Albert and Lamond, of Rachmaninoff and Godowsky. All the great string players have performed there, too, and many of them have endeared themselves to memory, like Sarasate and Ysaye, Hugo Becker and Casals, Joachim, and Lady Hallé. It would be a thousand pities if all these delightful associations were to be scrapped and the Free Trade Hall, with its precious memories and noble political and artistic associations, given over to the exploiter of popular amusements. In fact it would be a blow to Manchester music for there is no other great hall there worthy of the performance of great music.

FREDERIC WARREN

On Singing in English

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—"I am determined to make singing in English my chief interest for the rest of my career," said Frederic Warren, the tenor, talking with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor at his studio in Central Park West one morning lately. "Until three years ago I spent a large part of my time on the continent of Europe, studying the art of song as practiced in France, Italy and Germany, and singing in the languages of those countries. In 1917 I returned home, convinced that my duty was to learn how to sing in my own language.

"Singing in English—sit, please, where the light from my eastern window will strike right for your taking notes—is a thing we have inexcusably neglected in the United States. How many New York artists to you know who excel in it? The case is different in England—I will take my place at the piano, just as when I teach, for London vocal studies have a high standard in this respect, and good singing in English is far more the rule in London concerts than in New York recitals. The London public, I presume, expects from singers a clean delivery of English texts; and the American public, I feel assured from my experience, will before long insist upon the same thing.

"I said that I intend to sing hereafter as much as possible in my own language; but do not, I beg you, fancy that I mean to present inferior songs, merely on the ground that they are composed in English words, or that I shall admit American works on my programs for no better reason than that they are home-made. Quite the contrary. I shall be as particular about my material as I was when I sang in French, Italian and German. "Many songs," published in the United States are too poor musically to merit the attention of artists who pretend to first-rate achievements or of audiences that profess a serious interest in art. How music of such sort gets printed I cannot imagine. To show you what I mean, let me take from the shelf within my reach a block of songs in sheet music form lately sent to me. Let me open out certain of them on the top of the piano for you to glance at. Pardon me, no; they are not worth your while. I will put them back where I took them from.

"But to look on the bright side of the matter, many songs by American composers are of the highest musical merit, and I enjoy using them at my concerts. You have heard of my Ballad Concerts? I give them in association with other singers, and this winter they are to include American, Scottish and Russian songs, to mention a type not familiar. Some people object to my use of the word ballad, telling me that I apply it to anything from a folk song to an opera aria. But I am sticking to that designation and I am giving the concerts with the help of artists who specialize in certain national fields, and I am having—

"Will you let me answer the telephone?"

"Yes, just got back from the country. Thanks, a very pleasant summer. Gypsy songs at the first concert, Mme. Bogiav singing; not in English, however. There's where we break our rule. The Longacre Theater this year, five concerts, Sunday afternoons once a month, December to April. That's so; a rather small auditorium, especially when I am obliged to give so many of the best seats away. Custom of the press to expect them. Same name, Ballad Concerts. I like it, though critics disapprove. Mrs. Warren and I? Oh, we shall probably sing some duets. Thanks for that. We hope they will go as well this time. Good-by."

"When I was called up I was speaking, was I not, of American songs of good quality? There ought to be more of them; and there would be, I believe, if public performers and publishers were determined to have them so. Why, will you tell me, do our composers neglect the fine opportunities offered them in English literature in the way of song texts? Why should the great examples of English lyrical verse be ignored in favor of the sentimental stuff I could show you in the pile of songs I took off the shelf a moment ago?"

"But let that question rest. Con-

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ENGLISH NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

MANCHESTER, England.—The fine French organ in the Manchester Town Hall has been silent since the spring of 1914, but now there is a prospect of hearing its noble tones once more. The Town Hall Committee have made preliminary arrangements for the resumption of the weekly organ recitals, which for nearly 40 years under the hands of Dr. Kendrick Pyne may be said to have constituted a school of organ-playing in Lancashire.

During the war the large hall of the Manchester Town Hall was handed over to the military authorities and there was adequate reason for the discontinuance of the recitals which had proved such an educational boon to a whole generation of musical amateurs.

An announcement is now made that the committee of the city council responsible for music have requested Dr. Pyne, the city organist, to prepare a list of British and foreign organists with the intention of inviting them to give special recitals during the approaching season.

The whole question of the position of church organists has periodically agitated the English musical papers during the recent years. The Musical News has recently expressed the opinion that no organist should be expected to pay his substitute during the annual summer holiday who does not receive £70 a year and upward. This is very reasonable, and it is recognized that salaries generally ought to be raised in order to keep pace with other musical advances. Organists have always been badly paid; but it is absurd to talk of making £70 a minimum, as some organists are miserably poor players and the conditions of the churches and congregations are not such as to warrant even that minimum salary. The average might well be higher, however, in view of the fact that the Amalgamated Musicians' Union has fixed the minimum of picture-house players at 5 guineas a week whereas hitherto it has only been £3 10s. This will probably entail a higher charge for admission to these popular places of entertainment, although in most cases, to judge by the dividends they pay, the old prices would stand the increase very well. The players in music hall and theatrical orchestras will also benefit in many cases by the action of the Amalgamated Musicians' Union. Some day, possibly, organists will have a union of their own.

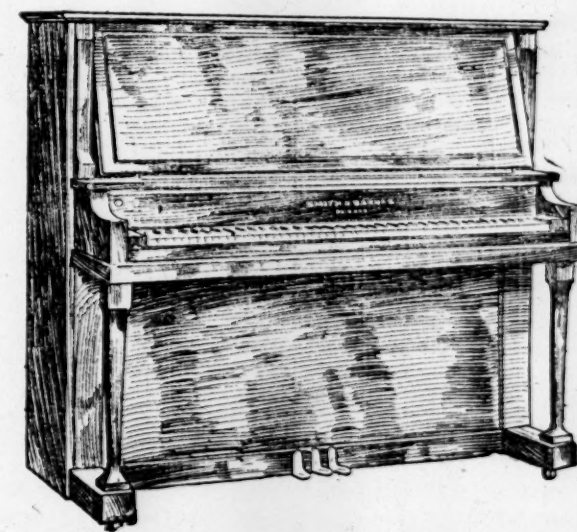
BOSTON NOTES

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The Boston Symphony Orchestra has begun rehearsing for the opening concerts of the afternoon of October 8 and the evening of October 9.

Several special concerts are being planned for this season in addition to the regular 24 pairs of concerts, and also a number of young people's concerts in continuance of the satisfactory experiment of last season.

Tom Burke, the Irish tenor, who will appear at the Hippodrome, New York City, on the evening of October 3, is to sing at Symphony Hall, Boston, the evening of October 10. E. Robert Schmitz, pianist, and Reinold Werrenrath, baritone, are to give a joint recital in Symphony Hall, Boston, on the afternoon of October 10.

The Cecilia Society is to have Agide Jacchia as conductor during the coming season.



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THE HOME FORUM

Dover Cliffs

It is the cliffs that make the best beauty of Dover. They are her crown, her support, her defense; they hold her in their arms as she sits, white and long, with her feet in the sea. They are beautiful, at all hours, with their white walls and the bare green and brown of their downs; they are like fortresses, calm, assured, steadfast, and ready to become impregnable. Everywhere towers, walls, the heavy square castle, suggest ancient defenses; and the friendliness of the cliffs to the town, which it holds against the sea, has a reticence of manner towards strangers and foreign coasts. At night they rise mysteriously against the sky, with rows and patches of light shining out of dull level walls, turned now into candelabra for candles of gold fire. The old, red, gabled, sordid harbor, seen dimly, its lights striking like red and yellow knives into the stagnant water, becomes a kind of fairy thing, which one vaguely remembers to have seen in foreign lands. Where? Venice has no such eager cliffs above her lamed water; and Venice, for a moment, has come into the memory, returning there, as she does at most sights of houses looking down into water. Is it Alicante? The palms on the sand are not here, nothing of what is African in that rare coast of Spain; but I remember a certain likeness in the hill with its castle rising more abruptly over a long, curved town whiter and stranger than Dover.

To see Dover as a whole, you must stand on the stone parapet above the landing-place, where the steamers slide in gently, hardly touching the quay with the wooden roofs over their propellers. You must turn your back on the sea, which is there really the sea, and not an enclosed bay, a harbor made for ships to come back into; and you must look across the black engine-smoke of the trains, to the white cliffs, which with evening turn to a dull grey, over the long curve of white-fronted houses, with their dark-green balconies and flat windows set at regular intervals; going on beyond them to the east, with many indentations, white, vast, and delicate, shutting in the sea with its high walls, and seeming to throw out long thin piers to clutch and imprison it; on the west, Shakespeare's Cliff, and then smoke and the long mine chimney, and the cliffs turn the corner and are beyond your sight. But, for the very heart of Dover, you must look under you, where dock after dock lies motionless, its long arms shut about its guests.—From "Cities and Sea-Coasts and Islands," by Arthur Symonds.

Virtue's Simple Path

Keep virtue's simple path before your eyes.
Nor think from evil good can ever rise.
—A. Thomson.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor
Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper and articles for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

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Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U.S.A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

PREPAID SUBSCRIPTION PRICE TO EVERY COUNTRY IN THE WORLD
One Year, \$10.00 Six Months, \$6.50
Three Months, \$3.25 One Month, 75c
Single copies 4 cents
Five cents at news stands.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

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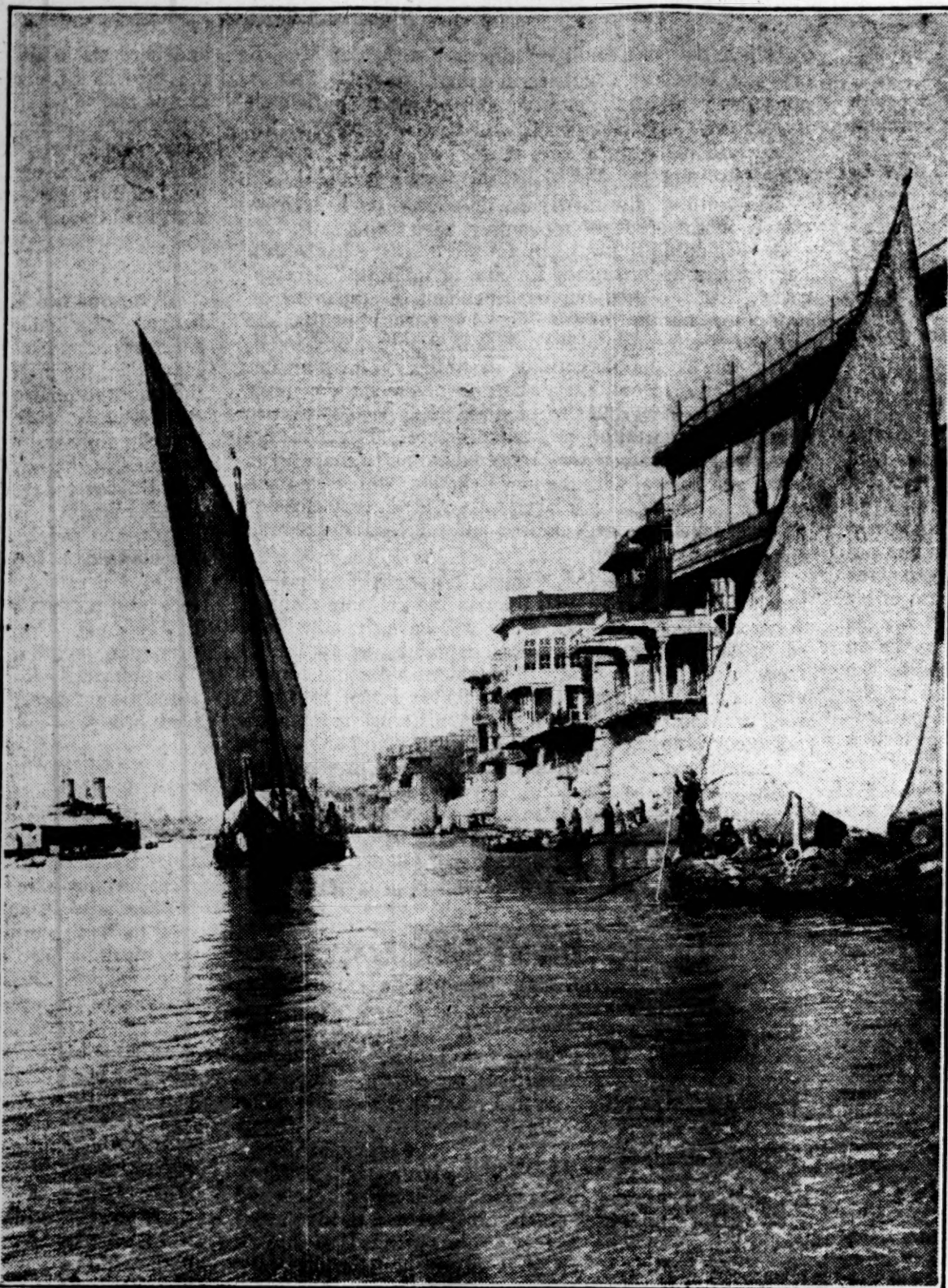
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Published by

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BOSTON, U.S.A.
Sole publishers of

all authorized Christian Science literature,
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL,
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL,
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE,
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On the Tigris at Baghdad

In Baghdad

Though many travelers to Baghdad have found the city dull and uninteresting, I must confess that I found many places and things in the eastern part of it well worthy of examination. At first the bazaars seemed most unattractive, but as I made the acquaintance of one dealer here and another dealer there, I discovered that the shopkeepers did not put their best things on exhibition. I found that many of the shopkeepers were born collectors, and that they kept their good things hidden, and gloated over them in secret. "Ali Kurdi," or "All the Kurd," as he was called, had a large stock of old Persian and Sassanian antiquities. When he became friends, and he took me to his house, he produced from holes in the walls and from little trap doors in the ground, and from a mysterious sardab, or underground cellar, into which he would not take me, such wonderful Indian and Persian enamelled gold necklaces, collars, armlets, anklets, pectorals, etc., that I was amazed. I had never seen so many or such beautiful things at one time, and in one place in all my life. He had several richly illuminated copies of the Kuran, and a great many MSS. which he described as priceless, and I knew just enough of such things at that time to feel that he was right. . . . He would sell nothing merely for the sake of selling and making a profit, but when once he was convinced his customer understood and properly appreciated the object that he wished to buy, dealing with him was an easy matter. . . .

In a similar manner the silk merchants and the goldworkers produced wonders of their respective crafts out of hidden places, which seemed to contain an inexhaustible supply of beautiful objects. A carpet merchant produced for me some silk prayer carpets, not with a view to selling them, but merely to make one's eyes weep tears of joy and gratitude. . . . He knew the age and pedigree of each, and I have never seen any like them except one. . . . The merchants who had the most tumbledown shops, and were poorest and raggedest garments were the wealthiest, and the more I saw of them the more I felt convinced that there were great riches in Baghdad, but that they were all underground.—From "By Nile and Tigris," by Sir E. A. Wallis Budge.

A Walk in the Mountains

North Carolina

It was a cool, clear morning, such as would have filled the heart . . . of a city man with pure joy.
Here and there a grey squirrel would go scampering up a tree; here and there a cat-bird would fling his taunts at Emily. Sometimes a hare would leap up at her feet and disappear in the bushes lower down the mountain side. Her path led her

through a great greenwood, whose magnificent trees towered dizzily high above; they were grey-limbed and rugged and gnarled, having defied the gales of the mountain for hundreds of years.

Often she passed silvery waterfalls, overhung by feathery ferns and the slender dappled wood lilies. Two or three times, with some difficulty, she forded the streams that tumbled across her path. They were as clear as crystal, their stones were green with moss, and in their waves she could see the fishes darting away. . . . There were no houses on the way. No human beings passed her by. At one time she saw an open space, where a few rotting timbers showed that a farmhouse once existed there. At this place were a few apple trees which seemed to have grown wild for lack of a master. All this time she followed the little path which leads up to the summit of the mountain. . . .

She kept on until after noon, when she reached the site of the old "Half-way House." This was once an aristocratic mansion of the days before the Civil War, occupied during the summer by a wealthy family and their guests from Charleston. But it was now in ruins, without a semblance of that old-time glory for which it was once renowned. What gaiety, what wit, what brilliancy, what happiness had it once known! How luxurious must have been its table, how spacious its parlors, how splendid its halls! . . .

Just above this point, with magic suddenness, the vegetation became entirely changed. By walking a few moments, a hundred feet higher, one seemed to have entered another world. The woods were now filled almost entirely with trees which flourish in the colder climates. There were dark green pines, hemlocks, spruces, balsams, and firs; the mountain laurel often fringed her path. The trunks of fallen trees, the rocks, the ground itself, as well as the living trees, were all covered with long green mosses, unlike those lower down the mountain. But the ferns were most wonderful of all. They were now of gigantic size—so tall that they reached above her waist. They grew so thickly that she could scarcely find the pathway through them. . . .

It was now getting late . . . and the setting sun was burning in the west. Then myriads of snow-birds, which live on these mountains through the summer, began to gather in the trees for the night, with the shrill cry which they make in the lowlands in December. What a chatter, chatter, chatter! It seemed that there must be legions of them. How weird, how thrilling were those cries far and near through the great wilderness at the coming of the night!—Walter Malone in "The Maiden and the Mountain."

The Clear Night Falls

The sun's red rays
Ascend the icy, iron walls,
And leap beyond the mountains in the west,
And over the trail and the eagle's nest
The clear night falls.
—Hamlin Garland.

"The Prisoner of the Lord"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

PAUL, with that rare spiritual elucidation which is so typical of all the Pauline writings, in his epistle to the Ephesians, accurately describes himself as "the prisoner of the Lord." That this was no mere haphazard use of these words, but rather a Soul-inspired utterance, by means of which he was able to state to others what was clearly evident to himself, is best indicated by his repetition of the same unmistakable language when writing to Timothy, where he says, "Be not thou therefore ashamed of the testimony of our Lord, nor of me his prisoner: but be thou partaker of the afflictions of the gospel according to the power of God." It must be quite clear, from these two passages of Scripture, that what Paul discerned of prisoner must have been far different from what the world was in the habit of thinking.

The man in the street sees as a prisoner one who is either confined, or deprived of his so-called liberty; one perhaps who is in custody, or under arrest, either in what is called prison, or under involuntary restraint because of having been found guilty of transgressing the laws of the land. This mental viewpoint of prisoner is dependent upon the finite sense of man, man a sinner, and a law breaker. It ignorantly accepts as real and true an entirely erroneous sense of creation, and would, if it could, make God, good, responsible for that of which He knows nothing whatever, namely, evil, the suppositional opposite of good. Furthermore, this erroneous view of creation necessitates the acceptance of a kind of authority which is entirely foreign to that which Mind knows. In other words, what the world thinks about prisoner is based entirely upon a false notion of man, for it believes that there is more than the one infinite, all-inclusive Mind, consciousness, which of course can know no limitation, as well as upon the belief that there is a creation which is amenable to the edict of that so-called mind. This edict is made up of what are termed laws of disease, failure, difficulty, death, and so on, proceeding from this false mind, which accepts as law all that violates and infringes upon the true essence of law at every point.

Christian Science teaches us that man is idea, the image of Principle, the likeness of Mind. It shows us how to prove that because there is but one infinite Mind, there can be but one infinite creation; that the only man there is or can be, is the man that divine Mind knows, the perfect man; that this perfect man is at all times and in every place manifesting the unrestrained freedom of divine Mind; that because the one and only Mind, God, is infinite, His idea, man, which exactly conforms to His eternal mandate, cannot be fettered or contaminated by any illusory theorizing of that so-called mind which Paul expressly states is at enmity with God, good, and which, therefore, must be put off, and so not be believed or accepted. This is unquestionably what Jesus must have meant when speaking "to those Jews which believed on him." Did he not pointedly say to them, "If ye continue in my word, then are ye my disciples indeed; and ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free?" Free from what? From that which tries to insinuate that man is ever in bondage to matter, or captive to those false, so-called laws which ultimately in sin, sickness, and death. His mission was to prove with indisputable evidence that man is the eternal prisoner of God, good, and that he therefore cannot get outside of that infinite jurisdiction of Mind, which established him to be forever. This, too, is the mission of Christian Science.

Man is securely bound by the infinity of good, God. Nothing in infinity can ever escape therefrom. Consciousness, Mind, alone is boundless, without limits, and man, Mind's idea, is one with Mind. How, it may well be asked, can man be bound by infinite Mind? It may be answered, because he is maintained in such close confinement to the law of good, that he can never hope to escape from his Maker. Man simply cannot elude Mind, neither can nor does Mind, God, ever release man from his just obligations. Man is always in debt to divine Love. The gratitude he owes is never paid in full, save in eternity. The restraint which Principle imposes against all that seems harmful, unlawful, and dangerous, is sanctioned by divine law, which can neither be broken or annulled. The offspring of Spirit lives forever in loving abeyance to the law of Love, that ceaseless, untiring energy which knows no weariness, but rests in perpetual motion.

The false sense of prisoner has been fittingly illustrated by Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer of Christian Science, in that very interesting and helpful allegory which may be found on pages 430 to 442 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." Here the prisoner is seen to be no other than mortal man, the suppositional image and likeness of the carnal mind. This so-called man is shown to be in fear of that which is termed death. He is having his case pleaded at the bar of limitation, solely and only because he has been led to think that he has violated what he has ignorantly supposed to be law, and therefore rendered himself liable to.

Until Christian Science comes to the rescue, and proves that man, as God knows him, is captive to the laws of good, and good alone, he seems to be quite firmly shackled by the mesmeric beliefs of the flesh. When man is shown as he is, the prisoner of the Lord, subject alone to the rules of the prison which knows no walls less than those of infinity, and freedom is seen to be the inevitable result of divine Love, then these visionary bonds of materialism are seen for what they are, nothingness. Jesus scientifically annulled every one of these illusory bonds of the human mind, for Mrs. Eddy tells on pages 476 and 477 of Science and Health, "Jesus beheld in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals. In this perfect man the Saviour saw God's own likeness, and this correct view of man healed the sick." On page 90 of the same volume she writes, "The admission to one's self that man is God's own likeness sets man free to master the infinite idea. This conviction shuts the door on death, and opens it wide towards immortality." It discovers man as he really is, "the prisoner of the Lord."

The First Morning by the Sea

The village, on the outskirts of which we had taken up our abode, was built parallel to the cliff-line above the shore, but half a mile inland. For a long time after the date I have now reached, no other form of natural scenery than the sea had any effect upon me at all. The tors of the distant moor might be drawn in deep blue against the pallor of our morning or our evening sky, but I never looked at them. It was the sea, always the sea, nothing but the sea, from our house, or from the field at the back of our house, or from any part of the village itself, there was no appearance to suggest that there could be anything in an easterly direction to break the infinitude of red ploughed fields. But on the earliest morning, how my heart remembers! We hastened,—Miss Marks, the maid, and I between them,—along a couple of high-walled lanes, when suddenly, far below us, in an immense arc of light, there stretched the enormous plain of waters. We had but to cross a step or two of downs, when the hollow sides of the great limestone cove yawned at our feet, descending like a broken cup, down, down to the moon of snow-white shingle and the expanse of blue-green sea.

In these twentieth-century days, a careful municipality has studded the down with rustic seats and has shut its dangers out with railings, has cut a winding carriage-drive round the curves of the cove down to the shore, and has planted . . . laurels at intervals in clearings made for that aesthetic purpose. When I last saw the place, thus smartened and secured, with its hair in curl-papers and its feet in patent-leathers, I turned from it in anger and disgust and could almost have wept. I suppose that to those who knew it in no other guise, it may still have beauty. No parish councils, beneficent and shrewd, can obscure the lustre of the waters or compress the vastness of the sky. But what man could do to make wild beauty ineffectual, tame and empty, has amply been performed at Oddicombe.

Very different was it fifty years ago, in its uncouth majesty. No road, save the merest goat-path, led down its concave wilderness, in which loose furze-bushes and untrimmed brambles waned into the likeness of trees, each draped in audacious tissue of wild clematis. Through this fantastic maze the traveller wound his way, led by little other clue than by the instinct of descent. For me, as a child, it meant the labour of a long, an endless morning, to descend to the snow-white pebbles, to sport at the edge of the cold, sharp sea, and then to climb up home again, slipping in the sticky red mud, clutching at the smooth boughs of the wild ash, toiling, toiling upwards into flat land out of that hollow world of rocks.

On the first occasion, I recollect, our Cockney housemaid, enthusiastic young creature that she was, flung herself down upon her knees, and drank of the salt waters. Miss Marks, more instructed in phenomena, restrained, but I, although I was perfectly aware what the taste would be, insisted on sipping a few drops from the palm of my hand.—From "Father and Son," by Edmund Gosse.

Sounding the Summer Night

Dropped down their golden plummets;

The pale arc of the Northern lights
Rose o'er the mountain summits,
Until, at last, beneath its bridge,
We heard the Bearcamp flowing,
And saw across the mapled lawn
The welcome home-lights glowing.
—John Greenleaf Whittier.

The Inn of the Desert

A well is the inn of the desert. "The dragoman usually looks out for some place of shelter," says the author of "Over the Lebanon to Balbec"; "the shadow of a ruin or the covering of a grove of fig-trees is the most common, and, if possible, near a well or stream." The first of all considerations is to reach a spot where you can get water; so that, throughout the East, the well answers to the old English "Half-way House," and roadside "Accommodation for Man and Beast," which gave their cheerful welcome to the "Tally Ho" and "Red Rover" that flourished before this age of iron.—Henry T. Tuckerman.

Portrait of Ichabod Crane

In this by-place of Nature there abode, in a remote period of American history, that is to say, some thirty years since, a worthy wight of the name of Ichabod Crane; who sojournd, or, as he expressed it, "tarried," in Sleepy Hollow, for the purpose of instructing the children of the vicinity. He was a native of Connecticut, a state which supplies the union with pioneers for the mind as well as for the forest, and sends forth yearly its legions of frontier woodsmen and country schoolmasters. The cognomen of Crane was not inapplicable to his person. He was tall, but exceedingly lank, with narrow shoulders, long arms and legs, hands that dangled a mile out of his sleeves, feet that might have served for shovels, and his whole frame most loosely hung together. . . .

His school-house was a low building of one large room, rudely constructed of logs, the windows partly glazed and partly patched with leaves of old copy-books. It was most ingeniously secured, at vacant hours, by a withe twisted in the handle of the door, and stakes set against the window-shutters. . . . The school-house stood in a rather lonely but pleasant situation, just at the foot of a woody hill, with a brook running close by, and a formidable birch tree growing at one end of it.

From hence the low murmur of his pupils' voices, conning over their lessons, might be heard in a drowsy summer's day, like the hum of a bee-hive, interrupted now and then by the authoritative voice of the master. . . .

In addition to his other vocations, he was the singing-master of the neighborhood, and picked up many bright shillings by instructing the young folks in psalmody. It was a matter of no little vanity to him, on Sundays, to take his station in front of the church gallery, with a band of chosen singers, where, in his own mind, he completely carried away the palm from the parson. Certain it is, his voice resounded far above all the rest of the congregation, and there are peculiar quavers still to be heard in that church, and which may even be heard half a mile off, quite to the opposite side of the mill-pond, on a still Sunday morning, which are said to be legitimately descended from the nose of Ichabod Crane.

Thus, by divers little makeshifts in that ingenious way which is commonly denominated "by hook and by crook," the worthy pedagogue got on tolerably enough, and was thought, by all who understood nothing of the labor of headwork, to have a wonderfully easy time of it.—From the "Legend of Sleepy Hollow," by Washington Irving.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., SATURDAY, SEPT. 25, 1920

EDITORIALS

The Tragedy of Europe

THE question which is most exercising political Europe today is the question of what is commonly known as Bolshevism. Unfortunately the word is used so frequently with a view to discrediting an individual or a party that it is difficult to know exactly what is ordinarily intended by it. Bolshevism in Moscow, that is to say, is something entirely different from Bolshevism in Ireland or even in France. Nevertheless, Bolshevism has come to express a great volume of unthinking dissatisfaction with existing conditions, or even a calculated antagonism to capitalism, the first of which may be found in the revolutionary sediment of society, and the other in the trades union organizations. Between the Bolshevism of Lenin and the Bolshevism of Robert Smillie there is a great gulf fixed, but the world uses the same term to describe them, and so creates an initial difficulty in the effort to discuss the subject. Responsible statesmen see the effect of this revolutionary propaganda not merely in the capitals of Europe but in Calcutta and Cairo, in Teheran and Trebizond. As a consequence they are realizing more and more the necessity of some effort of political and social improvement which shall have the effect of impregnating liberal forces everywhere with a determination to coalesce against the forces of disruption. In doing this they fix their principal hope upon a realization of the tendency of world conditions by the American people, and the people of the British dominions, and look forward to a time when the English-speaking race throughout the Americas, and in Australia and South Africa, will combine to save civilization from the threatened tornado of anarchy which the various winds of Bolshevism are perpetually tending to produce.

To some extent the Old World is bankrupt. From it has flowed out to the New World, and to the British dominions, the vigor and hope of the era. Great Britain as the fountain from which the manhood of the dominions has been largely supplied, holds its own, but it is staggering under the weight of the attempt not merely to carry the tradition of free government round the world, but to hold back the waters of anarchy. In this effort she is being aided valiantly by the great dominions, but these dominions are still too young and too unacquainted with the vast world problems to supply alone the necessary power. Therefore the eyes of British statesmen are turning constantly toward that other section of the English-speaking race which founded the free institutions of the North American continent. The great war gave to the people of the United States their first real glimpse of the mysteries of the Far East and the horrors of certain phases of the old world civilization. It was the almost unconscious realization of all that this meant which, rather than any petty political passions or national selfishness, caused the United States to reject the Covenant of the League, and to attempt to retire into the isolation which in the days before airships, long-range guns, and submarines was possible to Great Britain. The Atlantic and the Pacific are, however, suffering the eclipse of the Straits of Dover and the North Sea. Face to face with the conditions of trade in Europe, with the problems of China and Japan, and the race antipathies exported from the Old World, the United States is bound to learn that the unity of the world is becoming every day more and more an accomplished fact, that it is impossible to disregard Bolshevism in Moscow any more than Bolshevism in Chicago, and that stagnation of trade in Melbourne or Paris represents an economic condition which has an undeniable reaction in New York and San Francisco.

Disraeli was wont to say that the gate of India was in London. In saying this he spoke with all the extraordinary prescience which made him the most interesting political figure of his time. The statesman of today, however, is discovering that the world is a city without gates, and that the effects of a pogrom in Odessa may be felt immediately in New York, and a depression of trade in London, from San Francisco to Bombay. In such circumstances the statesmanship of Europe is turning rather from the letter of the Covenant of the League of Nations to some if necessary simpler form of world agreement which will be more capable of a common acceptance. There is no doubt in London or in Paris that the very wordiness of the Covenant has created a field of obligation which is in no way intended to be found in the document and which it would in any case be impossible to enforce. It is true also that the statesmen of the Old World deferred rather to Mr. Wilson's desires than to their own sense of the necessities in framing that document. They have no wish to repudiate it and no particular desire to insist literally upon it. What they are anxious to see is a practical working agreement by which, without any entanglements or any undue commitments, it shall be possible for the powers of the world to combine to restrain anything in the way of the predatory instincts of a great military state or the anarchistic tendencies of Bolshevism of a Russian order. Any person who has been much behind the scenes of European diplomacy during the last months must be fully aware of this, and must have been impressed by the conviction of the leading statesmen of Europe that if such arrangement is not arrived at a condition of things will be reached which may end in a perfect orgy of political and social anarchy.

Something of what all this means has been put into words by one of the great French writers, Anatole France himself. Europe, he says, is sunk in the deepest depression, a depression made almost lurid by the failure of all the hopes and promises which gathered around President Wilson's visit. So far from a new world having emerged from the war, the people of Europe see nothing but a defeat of all their expectations. The very patriotism engendered by the war, he points out, meant hatred of other peoples, and whilst the self-sacrifice bred by the patriotism has died away, the hatreds remain. By way of escape from so intolerable a position, he sees nothing but a

return to the constructive element of the nations' patriotism in a general pooling of their resources. Not, of course, a pooling of their resources into opposite camps, but the pooling of these resources for a common object. Before, however, the world can hope to see such a counsel of perfection made practical, it will have to learn to think in more spiritual and less material terms. What Anatole France is demanding is not in the slightest what statesmen are thinking about, since it is more nearly an acceptance of the Sermon on the Mount than the dreams of the chancelleries. Still, Anatole France is not alone in thinking that if the nations do not willingly turn aside from their materiality they may repent the indulgence of that materiality.

Getting Down to the Core

IT is definitely announced that the United States Senate committee on privileges and elections will devote some time to an investigation of financial aid extended to aspirants for office who were, or are, pledged to work for the modification or repeal of the Prohibition Enforcement Act. Long before the meeting of the national conventions, in June, reports were current to the effect that large sums were being subscribed in an effort to advance the cause of two or more candidates for the presidential nomination known, or assumed, to be in sympathy with the liquor interests. Dispatches to the newspapers told of campaigns being conducted in the State of New Jersey and in the western section, particularly, of the State of Pennsylvania, to assure the election of national convention delegates pledged to one or the other of these candidates. Since the conventions there have been persistent reports, some of them perhaps exaggerated, but many of them apparently entitled to credit, of alleged generous contributions by representatives of the liquor interests to at least one of the national campaign committees.

It has been insisted, particularly since the national nominating conventions were held, by those who appear to have sought to allay public apprehension, that prohibition, as a public question, is not an issue in the campaign. But Aaron S. Watkins, Prohibition Party nominee for the presidency, insists that it is, especially in so far as the enforcement of the provisions of the Eighteenth Amendment is concerned. One might suspect that the candidate of the Prohibition Party might be inclined to magnify the importance of the issue, but those who have given serious thought to the matter seem disposed to agree with him in his estimate. It may be stated, by the way, that as Mr. Watkins interprets his party's platform, that document, this year, no matter what it may have embraced in former years, deals with many other national issues as candidly and as outspokenly as it presents the issue of prohibition and prohibition enforcement.

At all events, no one who presumes to speak with unquestioned authority has come forward to deny that a nation-wide effort is being made by representatives of the outlawed liquor interests to elect a Congress, as well as administrative and judicial officers, wherever possible, pledged to a modification, if not to the actual nullification, of the Volstead Act. The authority under which the Senate investigating committee is proceeding was granted, fortunately, before the adjournment of Congress, just prior to the meeting of the national conventions, and at a time when it might have been presumed that the inquiry would extend only to pre-convention activities. The impression seemed to be at the time that knowledge that the committee was authorized to inquire into the source and volume of all national campaign contributions would serve as a check upon any possible abuses. This knowledge, however, has not served to stifle repeated rumors of unusual extravagance, nor has it, apparently, prevented a generous use of money in behalf of candidates who have not confined their platform issues to planks embraced in either the Democratic or the Republican Party pronouncements. If the public has the right to know, as it is assumed it has, the source of funds subscribed to the campaigns of Governor Cox and Senator Harding, and to be allowed to judge the probable motives of those persons or interests contributing to such funds, it has an equal right to know the source of funds contributed in support of the candidacy of the several aspirants for seats in both houses of Congress. Beyond such inquiries, perhaps, the committee of the Senate cannot go, but there is a somewhat satisfying assurance that, within the scope of its authority, the investigation is to be as thorough in the remaining weeks of the campaign as it thus far has been. The committee is bipartisan, and its personnel is of a character which presupposes thoroughness and impartiality.

Dr. Reinsch on the Position in China

THE report which Dr. Paul Reinsch has brought back with him from China must be accounted, in every sense of the word, encouraging, and few men are better entitled to be heard on this question than the foreign adviser to the government at Peking. For Dr. Reinsch, all statements to the contrary notwithstanding, still occupies that office, and has apparently no intention whatever of resigning. Dr. Reinsch has always shown himself a good friend to China, and in the six years, six of the most momentous years in Chinese history, during which he held the office of United States Minister at Peking, he accumulated a knowledge of the country which has enabled him repeatedly to direct public opinion aright in forming its estimate of the complex problems of the Far East.

Dr. Reinsch, when he landed at San Francisco, the other day, on a visit to the United States was quite emphatic in stating the view that affairs in China are rapidly and surely improving. For Dr. Reinsch's knowledge of China is nowhere more clearly seen than in his utter refusal to be disturbed or greatly concerned with what happens on the surface. He recognizes the simple fact that, in every country, but above all perhaps in China, the average newspaper reports afford very unreliable evidence as to the conditions which actually prevail. "In America," he declared, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor at San Francisco, "we read much of the political troubles of China, and are sometimes led

to believe that this condition approaches that of Mexico or some European countries in general unrest. This is not a fact at all, as the internal political troubles of China have always been superficial, and have not reached far down into the popular life, which has gone on quietly with its commercial and industrial work."

The truth of the matter is, of course, as is seen so clearly in the students' movement, that China is at last really beginning to awake to the fact that she has within her borders opportunities for almost unlimited development; that she need not be dependent on Japan or on any other country for supplying her needs; but that she has both the means and the ability to supply them herself, in so far as she may think desirable. Thus, as Dr. Reinsch pointed out, everywhere throughout the country are to be found groups of men planning development in mining, transportation, and manufacture. The chambers of commerce are being reorganized, so as to make them better able to deal with the new situation, whilst the tendency to do business on a large scale, and to carry through projects involving large outlays and much farsightedness is steadily developing.

The awakening of China, however, is perhaps nowhere more clearly seen than in the growing demand for good roads, and here China will have the advantage of the experience of the West, especially as applied to modern conditions. She will be able to take into consideration such questions as the probable extent to which road transport by means of the motor truck can advantageously take the place of the railway, and the extent to which the aeroplane can be pressed into service. China, in fact, as Dr. Reinsch very justly pointed out, is beginning to realize that, as far as development is concerned, she is almost a new region, and, to a large extent, quite untrammelled by the necessity of adapting means to ends, a necessity which so often renders progress difficult in an old country.

The Return of Jack Frost

ON A quiet, moonlit night, recently, in some sections of northern New England, there came, unheralded and unannounced, out of the great north country, a returning summer tourist. To many who read, in strange sign language and unmistakable symbols, the message which conveyed the news of his arrival, it must have seemed that he was far in advance of his established schedule. It has seemed such a brief time since he made his hurried exit, just in advance of the first real spring day, late in April, when it seemed certain that the sun's shortening rays would make his hiding places on the hillsides and in the groves uninhabitable! And one is almost inclined to suspect that it was his intention, in returning thus prematurely, to surprise all those happy people who, reassured by an implied promise of continued warm days and frost-free nights, might be carelessly sleeping on their rights. But the wiles and crafty ways of Jack Frost are well known to the dwellers in the northern reaches of the United States. He has played tricks so often and so cleverly in years past that those set to keep a watch upon his movements are always alert when the time comes for the sun to "cross the line" on its way to carry summer to the great country thousands of miles to the south.

So it may have happened that Jack Frost, when he made his quiet entrance into the valley farms and the coast country this year, was himself surprised to find everything spick and span and prepared for his coming. No doubt, had he been able to find some trusty emissary, he might have sent him on in advance to make a hurried survey of conditions on the farms and in the gardens and orchards, and to bring back to the impatient Frost King definite word as to whether there was need of haste, or whether, in fact, the season was so far advanced that haste would be useless. But perhaps it was realized that no courier could possibly make such a secret survey, for no one can run so silently or so swiftly as Jack Frost himself. The north wind, sent on such a mission, always travels blusteringly and noisily, and when his first ominous roar is heard, in the groves and forests and along the shore, haste is made to put the ripening corn into shocks and the pumpkins and apples into barns and cellars. Gray clouds sometimes look down, apparently endeavoring to spy out the land, but they drift idly along, evidently forgetting their errand, or bent upon a more pleasant excursion in warmer skies toward the south. Of course there are numberless birds and migrating fowl who could have served acceptably as Jack Frost's messenger, had it been possible to enlist them upon such an errand, but they are little if at all in sympathy with the plans and purposes of the crafty interloper. They can remember well, perhaps, times in former years when he caused them discomfort and inconvenience, often bringing with him, unannounced, bleak winds and clouds of snow, and driving them from their summer homes without notice or apology. The great flocks of wild geese might have been sent, but no one, probably, ever knew of their being trusted to undertake a diplomatic mission or an errand for which stealth or cunning is required. At the first indistinct "honk" of their leader, were they to move in regular formation, all the people of the towns and countryside would know that winter was coming.

Thus it is that Jack Frost, wanting a trustworthy messenger, is compelled to make the journey himself. Even he seems somewhat lacking in assurance, though not in stealth and craftiness. He comes silently, and perhaps by the light of the stars or of the new moon, and paints, here and there, a halting and interrupted, though altogether intelligible and legible, message which all may read. In what would be pleasing spirals and glittering crescents and crystals, were their import not known, he indicates the decree which portends the end of summer. The morning sun reveals the message and interprets its sign language in a darkening trailing vine on one hand and a yellowing leaf on another. Those who read the message, as they have read it year after year, however, fail to find in it the ominous warning so unmistakably implied. The seasonal return of the prodigal painter, in the north country, is the opposite of discouraging or perplexing. It signifies, in fact, the timely shifting of the scenes marking the exit of a season of full fruition and accomplishment, and brings its own promise of recurring seed times

and harvests in uninterrupted cycles. The yellows and the browns of early fall, blended with the tenacious greens and the blazing, defiant reds, are accepted, too, as a pledge of glorious Indian Summer days and nights to come, that short period in which a trace seems to have been agreed to, neutral days, as it were, in which there is no conflict between the seasons, and in which the whole world is at peace.

Editorial Notes

A THOUSAND books have been written about Stonehenge. This is not a figure of speech but a fact, and, as a net result, no one knows anything about Stonehenge. How were the huge stones transported and erected? The thousand volumes are silent on either problem. Nevertheless, they were quarried, transported, and erected between three and four thousand years ago, when man did not possess the mighty cranes with which they are being lifted about today in the process of restoration. These stones measure from sixteen to twenty-four feet in length, and weigh from twenty to forty tons apiece, and the contractor for the Druids brought them there, set some of them on end, and balanced others across their tops, and not one of the thousand historians can tell how it was done. Anyway, there is one thing the restorer cannot do, and that is what he has done at St. Albans and Westminster. For here is yet another mystery, the stones are "foreign," and no man knows whence they were brought—not even one of the thousand.

ONE of the most pleasing features of the trip which the United States athletes made to Europe to take part in the Olympic Games at Antwerp, Belgium, in August, was the meeting of the Americans and British at the Queens Club Grounds, in London. The program of this meet included five relay races, a feature of athletic competition much developed in the United States, but rather new to British athletics. It attracted a large gathering, and much enthusiasm was shown. The meet proved to be so popular that it is now proposed, by the British athletic authorities, to send a team to the United States next year for a return meet. Oxford and Cambridge universities sent over some athletes to compete in the University of Pennsylvania Relay Carnival in 1920, as Oxford had in 1914 with much success, and United States athletic authorities would welcome, not only the appearance of more Oxford and Cambridge athletes for intercollegiate competition with the United States college athletes next spring, but also a visit from the best amateur track and field athletes from British club circles. This year has been a great one for international sporting competition, and its general effect toward bringing the nations of the world closer together has been most pronounced.

How would you like to pay out your week's wage for half a pound of butter? That is a question which the average wage-earner in Moscow had an opportunity of deciding this summer. To be more specific, butter at the end of June cost 2400 rubles a pound, for the man who earned 1200 rubles a week bread cost 400 rubles a pound, meat 1000, fish 600 to 1000, and potatoes 120. Prices struck such a high level that the workers could only save up for small quantities of what were regarded as delicacies, but what in other countries constitute common items on the menu. The price-list is not a cheerful page in the Soviet record, but it offers food for speculation as to what inarticulate Russia might have to say if the pro-Bolshevik press opened its columns to the men and women who toil.

WHATEVER the neighboring New England states may think of the effort and cost of making apple-growing a paying industry, Canada has definitely decided for herself that it is a worth-while venture and deserving of the greatest encouragement. Apple trees are springing up in Nova Scotia, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, and British Columbia in great numbers. Last year alone the Dominion produced 3,334,660 barrels of apples, valued at \$24,396,210. Heavier crops than usual are now reported from the Okanagan Valley, in the west. All this stands out in striking contrast to the objections of farmers who argue that there is no commercial advantage in carefully raising the fruit, employing the labor to pick and pack it, paying the high price demanded for barrels, and dispatching it to market, for the small margin of profit that the crop is said to yield.

THOSE who would hinder the delivery of coal, with or without any intent to influence the price, have numerous excuses, one of which, being much used at the present time, is the story about the lack of cars. It may be a bit irregular to carry coal in a car usually devoted to strawberries, or perfume, or such like, but it could be done to relieve localities that may be acutely in need of fuel rather than strawberries, in the winter. At any rate, some consumers are willing to believe that it could be done, especially when it is recalled that two years ago, some of the consumers did not hesitate to go after coal and carry it in bags on their backs, or drag it home on sleds.

DELEGATES to the World Congress Against Alcoholism agree that the other nations are all watching the result of prohibition in the United States. It is true that much misinformation about the operation of the law has been sent out, but the actual results achieved will be observed by the delegates, and they already say they have seen astonishing benefits, which will be surprising to their fellow-countrymen when they hear the first-hand reports. Since the United States is on exhibition, it would seem only fair for the recalcitrant liquor advocates to do their part in giving prohibition an honest trial.

THE man who, on being asked if he had heard the last Ford story, replied that he hoped so, is doomed to disappointment, for now comes one told by the manufacturer himself. It is a very simple one, which will bring a smile to many faces. The story is, of course, the announcement of the drop in prices to the pre-war basis. The moral is his example and admonition in ending war prices and starting things going as in normal times.